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KOREA

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OLYMPICS

ALL-OUT EFFORT TO COMPLETE KWANGBOK PROJECT URGED

41100149 Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 27 Apr 87 p 1

[Editorial: "Let the Entire Party, the Whole Nation, and All the People Vigorously Launch into Acceleration of Kwangbok Street Construction"]

[Text] At present we are holding high the farsighted plan of our party and vigorously pressing forward with major construction objectives, such as the Sunchon Vinalon Complex and the Taechon Power Plant. We must advance the startup date for these enterprises as much as possible, by fundamentally accelerating major construction targets, proceeding on the basis of successful accomplishments that already have been attained. In particular, the entire party, the whole nation, and all of the people must combine their energies to finish Kwangbok Street construction in the shortest possible time.

The Great Leader Kim Il-song has taught as follows:

"Major construction projects going forward under the guidance and plans of the party are a bold design intended to strengthen our country's economic power and in particular to fully solve problems of food, clothing, and housing for the people, and they are extremely important and worthwhile tasks for the happy future of our people." ("For the Complete Victory of Socialism," single edition, pp 18-19.)

The acceleration and rapid completion of Kwangbok Street construction is one of the most important tasks facing us at this time.

Kwangbok Street is extremely significant construction that is being carried out in accordance with the bold and large-scale operations of our party. Major construction in Pyongyang, including Kwangbok Street, is a glorious and worthwhile task that brilliantly implements the party's heroic capital construction plan for the capital, and that ensures the success of the summer 1989 World Festival of Youth and Students--which opens in Pyongyang under the slogan "For Anti-Imperialist Solidarity, Peace, and Friendship"--and also the joint North-South sponsorship of the Olympic games. Thus our party launched plans for construction of modern Kwangbok Street on an unprecedentedly large scale in the historic cradle of the revolution, the Mangyongdae district, and provided clear-sighted leadership to the entire party, the entire nation, and all the people for the advancement of successful construction of Kwangbok Street. Within just the past half year since construction began, the party

has already promoted construction of roads, high rise apartment buildings, and athletic and cultural facilities in Angol according to schedule. The party has also brought about great results in construction of Nungnado stadium, and Nungnado Bridge, Yanggak Island Soccer Stadium, the Youth Hall, gymnasiums, and other construction projects. This confirms that the magnificent plan our party launched for construction in the capital is being splendidly achieved.

However, the current situation demands that more effort be put into construction, including Kwangbok Street construction, and that it be accelerated as much as possible.

Recently the dear comrade Kim Ching-il has again given instruction concerning the need to concentrate the efforts of the entire party, the entire nation, and all the people on construction for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students, including Kwangbok Street construction, and has clarified the orientation and methods for accelerating construction. Providing labor, material, and technical support to festival construction, including Kwangbok Street, is the highest duty of our party members and workers at the present time, and is a glorious project that glorifies the achievements of our party in implementing the great task of chuche revolution. When effort is concentrated on Kwangbok Street construction and it is accelerated and completed, the accomplishments of our party in socialist construction--which have continually created miracles and achievements that have astonished the world over the preceding period and especially continuing from the 1970's into the 1980's--will shine for years and generations to come.

All the party members and workers of the entire country, holding high the appeal of the party vigorously to support festival construction objectives, must launch vigorously into the work with one accord, thereby displaying on high the heroic spirit of our constantly innovating and constantly advancing people, and loyally repaying the high expectations of the party.

The most important thing at this point is for all the party members and workers of the entire country to have correct understanding of Kwangbok Street construction and to launch vigorously into it with one accord.

Construction for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students, including Kwangbok Street, is a major project to ensure the largest political, artistic, athletic festival, which will be attended by progressive youth and students from every continent and country in the world, transcending differences of thought and ideology, political views and religion.

Therefore, because Kwangbok Street construction is a common project of the entire party, the entire nation, and all the people, it is proper for all party members and workers to take a great interest in it, and to devote their precious labor to it. All party members and workers throughout the country must brilliantly continue, here in Kwangbok Street construction, the noble tradition of unhesitatingly carrying out the line, policy, and tasks directed by the party and the leader, making no distinction between others and oneself.

Kwangbok Street construction is a very difficult task that requires every sector and unit in the people's economy unhesitatingly to carry out the assigned tasks facing it.

However, it is possible, with a revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and resolute revolutionary spirit that can cross burning rivers and march muddy roads-to press through bottlenecks and difficulties and at all times to go forward tenaciously in the struggle to bring about innovations and great leaps at each battle field when opening up work sites on a large scale. Functionaries and workers in every field and every unit in the people's economy must keep deeply in mind the high dignity and pride of living in the age of the Worker's Party, and with emotions of participating in this worthwhile construction battle complete all their work like masters and actively support festival construction.

Providing labor and material support is an important task for accomplishing the demands of the party for the greatest possible acceleration of current Kwangbok Street construction.

Currently all sectors and units of the people's economy and each region have accepted the party's appeal for vigorous assistance with festival construction, beginning with Kwangbok Street construction, and are actively providing material, technical, and labor support. This is very good. All sectors and units must formulate precise plans and targets for providing labor and material support to Kwangbok Street construction in accordance with the demands of the party. Also, they must further increase the ranks of shock brigades in order to be able to complete with quality assigned objectives in their sectors, units and provinces in the shortest period of time and provide supply equipment and materials on a priority basis. In particular, factories and enterprises that have been designated to assure cement and steel materials must thoroughly adopt plans to assure provision of these on a priority basis to keep pace with increased construction speed.

We have rich experience with general mobilization of the entire party, the whole nation, and all the people to complete construction of the world-class Sohae (Nampo) lockgates in the short time of 5 years. If the entire party, the whole nation, and all the people vigorously launch into the project and complete the work in short order, in the battle spirit and with the battle methods of the builders of the Sohae lockgate, then festival construction, including Kwangbok Street construction, can be completed in a short period of time, and it will be possible once again to demonstrate to the world the dignity of chuche Korea and our people's unified strength. Party organizations at all levels must deeply explain among the party members and workers the political significance of our country's sponsorship of the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students and the party's attitude concerning the need for the entire party, the whole nation, and all the people to launch vigorously into construction to ensure the festival, and must conduct organized political work to fully mobilize them. Party organizations must strengthen mass indoctrination work with loyalty indoctrination as a basis, and must continue to conduct this work meaningfully, closely matching up with mass campaigns, such as the campaign to struggle for the red flag of the three revolutions and the campaign to learn from the unsung heroes.

Party organizations must further increase shock brigade ranks, and by increasing their sense of responsibility and role enable the provinces and units to quickly complete their construction objectives with quality. Also, they must enable sectors and units concerned to find reserves capacity as much as possible, and to ensure machines, materials, and cooperative production items on time.

Those directly responsible for festival construction objectives such as Kwangbok Street construction are the construction workers and people's army soldiers mobilized here. Positive assistance provided by each sector and unit also will be of benefit when the masters perform the role of masters and fully perform their roles and responsibilities. All workers and people's army soldiers mobilized for construction must keep deeply in mind the great honor of implementing the heroic plan set by our party, and must unhesitatingly carry out their assigned tasks wherever they are every day, every 10 days, and every month. Functionaries must formulate detailed battle tactics appropriate to the characteristics of the construction objectives, and must skillfully lead the battle in accordance with changing conditions, while maintaining at each construction site the highest speed and quality of work.

Construction workers, and especially youth construction workers, by exerting efforts to carry out their assigned construction even better and faster with their own strength and technique and with flourishing spirits and ardor, must all become innovators of great achievements and the Kim Hyok's and Cha Kwang-su's of the 1980's.

Let all functionaries and workers hold high the appeal of the party concerning the need actively to support construction of Kwangbok Street, and surging forward as one to create new miracles and innovations in construction of building targets once again vigorously display the undefeatable power and revolutionary spirit of our people, who firmly rally round the party and the leader.

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105-STORIED HOTEL BEING BUILT IN PYONGYANG

Pyongyang PYONGYANG TIMES in English 12 Sep 87 p 3

[Text] A 105-storeyed hotel is being built with our own designs and techniques on Sojang Hill in our capital city Pyongyang.

The site of this hotel covers over 40 hectares. It will rise to a height of over 300 metres and its total floor space will be 360,000 square metres.

The building is designed on a new style.

It looks like a trigonal pyramid-shaped tower with three sloping wings.

High as it is, it makes one feel that it is structurally safe. And seen from anywhere, it is three-dimensional and unique.

Its outside will be covered with gorgeous building materials and produce an impression of a crystal tower soaring into the sky.

Various observation facilities will be installed on the two inclined planes of this conic building and an observation lift will go up to its top to reach a three-storeyed restaurant where every floor will rotate separately. This is one of the unique aspects which can be seen in this building alone.

This building will have over 3,000 rooms, a hall of cocktail party capable of accommodating 2,000 people, guest rooms, 20 conference halls including a 2,000-seat one, 30 reception rooms, 20 banquet halls, etc.

In addition, it will have some other restaurants, snack bars, a department store, swimming

pools, and sporting, medical service and electronic amusement facilities.

In a three-storeyed revolving restaurant on the top of the hotel you will be able to see the blue waves of the West Sea and sailing vessels.

Over 50 lifts including a lift for observation will be set up. All management activities will be done with the help of computers and modern communication apparatuses be installed.

More multi-storeyed buildings will appear near the hotel in harmony with the existing 40- and 41-storeyed apartment houses.

Elevated roads to be built in front of the hotel will start from its front gate. They will be scores of metres wide each and run towards two directions.

One of them will go over several existing roads at a height of the second floor of apartment houses and slope down before the Okryu Bridge. The other one stretching northward will run over the Potong River and ponds along it and meet a road from Sunan in the vicinity of the West Pyongyang Railway Station after passing over the crossroads in front of the West Pyongyang Hotel.

On August 28, a groundbreaking ceremony for the hotel was held on the spot.

Those present at the ceremony were determined to complete its construction within one year and a half.

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KWANGBOK STREET SPORTS CONSTRUCTIONS DETAILS

41000004 Pyongyang FOREIGN TRADE in English No 11, 1987 pp 4-10

[Text]

It is only a little over one year since the construction of modern sports facilities and cultural establishments in Pyongyang, the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, started. But Pyongyang has become grand in its appearance.

According to the far-reaching plan of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il on the capital construction, Kwangbok Street and other major structures are being built in Pyongyang by our own efforts and with our own funds. A total building area is 5.5 million square metres and a total area of construction more than 33 million square metres.

More than 260 projects which are now under construction in Pyongyang are characterized by their big scale, unique style and content, and modern equipment.

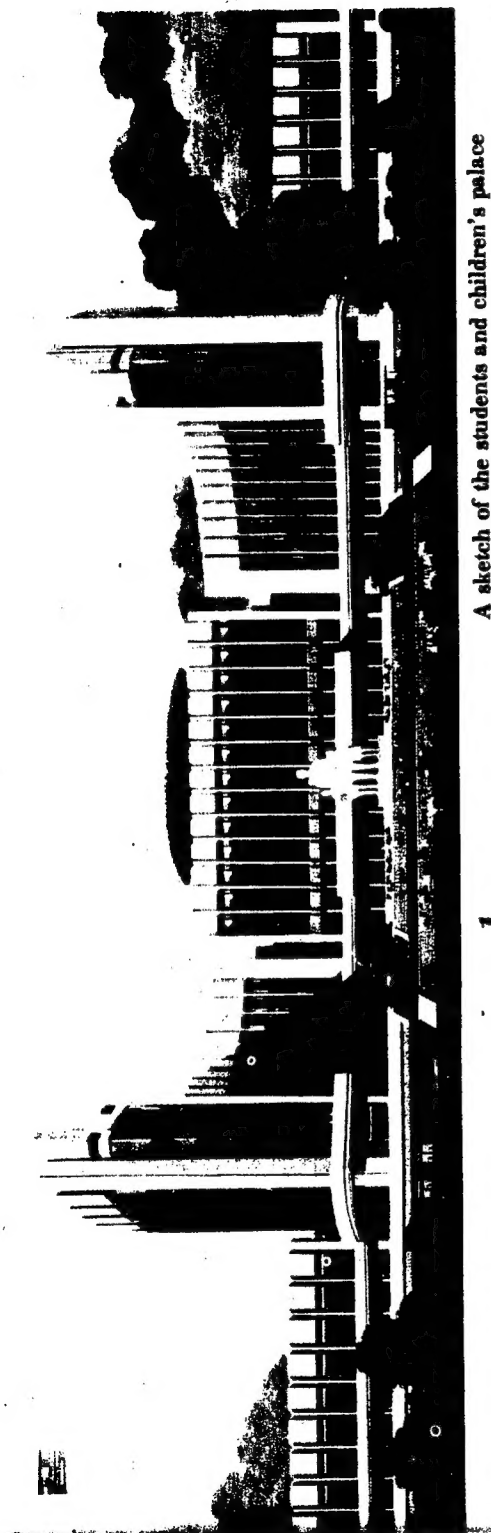
The total building area of sports facilities being newly built in Pyongyang is more than 430,000 square metres. They include 3 stadiums and 9 gymnasiums. This unprecedented scale of construction strikes foreigners including tourists to our country as well as the world sports field with admiration.

The 150,000-seat stadium has begun to show an imposing appearance at a fast tempo in the Rungrado Pleasure Park located in the middle of the Taedong River which curves around the Chongryu Cliff of picturesque Moran Hill.

The Rungrado Stadium whose total area of construction is over 166,000 square metres and whose total building site 1.2 million square metres will become one of the biggest stadiums which is well provided with modern sports facilities for all sorts of games including football, welfare service facilities and the latest apparatuses of communication, broadcasting and television.

The Rungrado Stadium has tens of thousands of more seats compared with the stadiums where the Olympic games were held.

The construction of a modern football stadium is making rapid progress in Yanggak Islet, too.

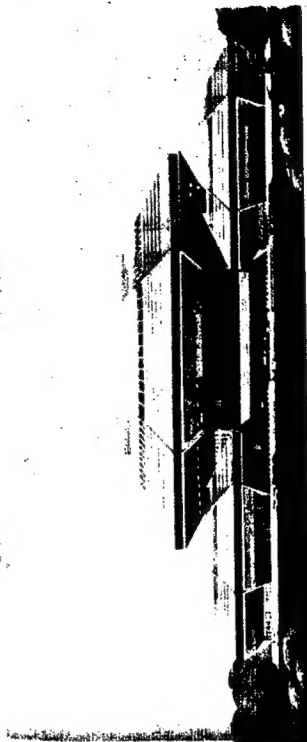


A sketch of the students and children's palace

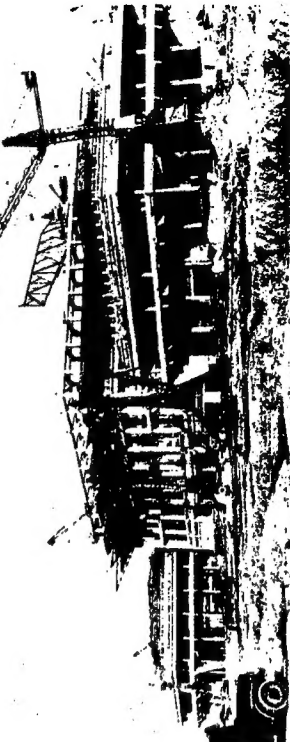


A large students and children's palace under construction

A sketch of the circus



Circus under construction



The Yanggakdo Football Stadium reminds us of a large ship sailing up the placid Taedong River. Its total building area is more than 52,400 square metres and its seating accommodation 30,000.

The stadium will be also provided with modern sports facilities for various athletic sports, welfare service establishments and means of communication and report.

The stands of the Rungnado and Yanggakdo Stadiums will be roofed and their playing fields be covered with "golden" turf of our country.

In addition, the sports centre including a stadium and gymnasiums is being constructed at the Angol Sports Village in scenic Mangyongdae by making the rational use of undulating area with a beautiful landscape and keeping the natural beauty as it is.

Every stadium being built here presents perfectly its distinctive appearance which is new, unique and modern in architectural style, rich in content.

Athletic sports gymnasium (over 4,000 seats) and combat sports gymnasium (2,120 seats) are to be built in the middle of the Angol Sports Village side by side like twins. They have their original looks to suit the characteristics of two games.

The athletic sports gymnasium where such sports games as gymnastics, high jump, broad jump and other athletic sports can be played in the main will give stable and light feeling with a soft, curved line beauty of oval while the combat sports gymnasium where the games of fighting spirit can be played will show the stout and vigorous characters by its diagonal lines and bendings.

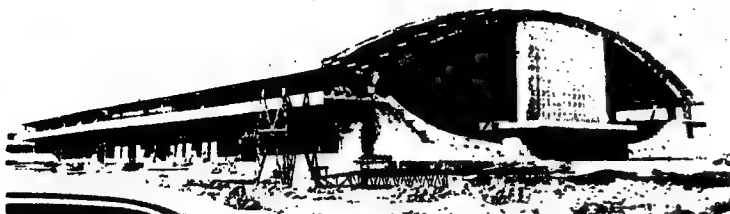
The Indoor Swimming Pool (3,370 seats) with the unique beauty of architecture which gives a refreshing feeling by well-balanced curved and outer lines, the Handball Gymnasium (2,300 seats) which is unique in style with no glass windows, the Weightlifting Gymnasium (2,000 seats) which is round in shape, the octahedral Badminton Gymnasium (3,000 seats) which gives a light feather-like feeling, the Table Tennis Gymnasium (3,900 seats), the Basketball Gymnasium (2,000 seats) and the Volleyball Gymnasium (2,000 seats); they are all being built splendidly in a grand and special way to suit the characteristics of sporting events.

Besides game halls and seats, every gymnasium will be fully provided with various facilities including training rooms by events, rooms for referees and instructors, rest rooms for players, conference halls, saunas and bath rooms, and rooms for international telephones and telex, and technical control rooms for television and radio so that all kinds of international games can be held.

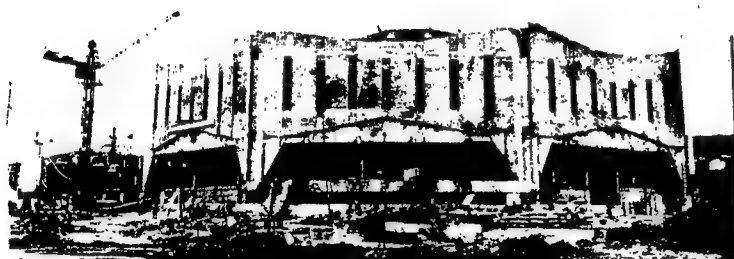
More than 40 kinds of sports games in nearly 20 sporting events including basketball, table tennis, boxing, swimming, gymnastics and field and track can be played simultaneously in these gymnasiums which will be built in the Angol Sports Village provided with these favourable conditions.

By making use of sports facilities being built now in Rungna and Yanggak Islets and in the Angol Sports Village, almost all games of sporting events can be played at the same time for about 250,000 spectators.

Athletic sports gymnasium under construction



Combat sports gymnasium under construction



Badminton gymnasium under construction

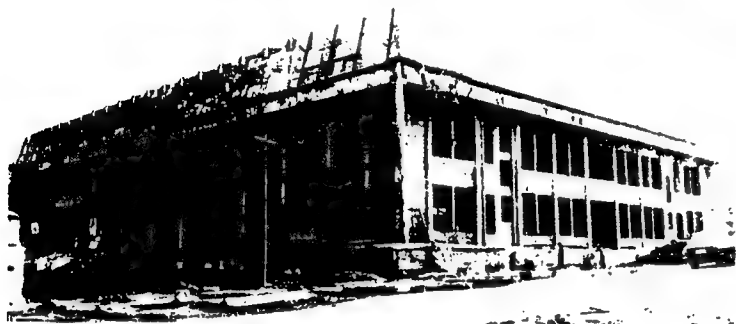
Table tennis gymnasium under construction



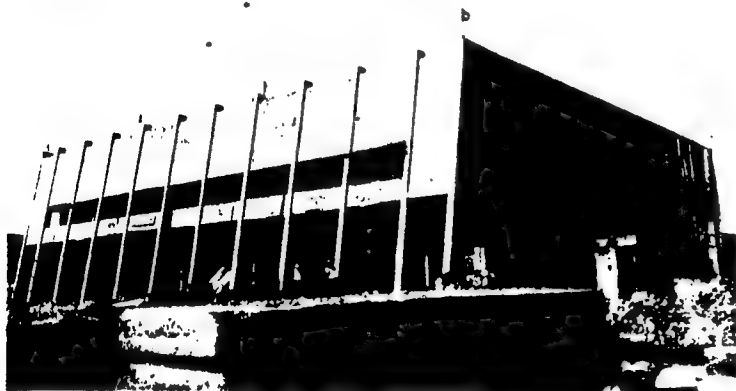
Handball gymnasium under construction

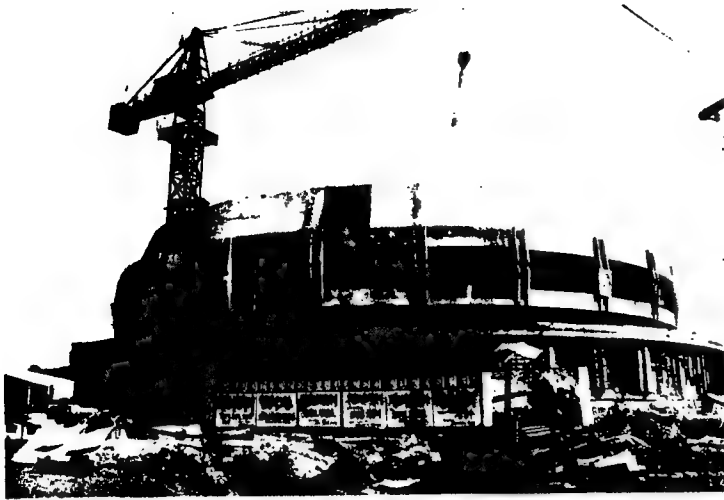


Basketball gymnasium under construction



Volleyball gymnasium under construction





Weightlifting gymnasium under construction

Therefore, a member of the International Olympic Committee who visited our country sometime ago said that all sports facilities were being built very wonderfully and that such a country as ours where these facilities were under construction in a concentrated and comprehensive way could be found nowhere in the world.

When sports facilities including Kim Il Sung Stadium, the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium, the East Pyongyang Stadium and the Ice Rink already built in the city of Pyongyang are added to them, a great number of spectators can watch games at the same time which will be held in stadiums and gymnasiums, and any kinds of world-wide sports functions also successfully performed.

Along with new sports centres, modern theatres, a students and children's palace, halls and cinema houses are now being built in many places of Pyongyang.

The total building area of cultural establishments under construction will cover more than 410,000 square metres, hotels 560,000 square metres, commercial and welfare service facilities 300,000 square metres, educational institutions and public health establishments 270,000 square metres and communication facilities 20,000 square metres.

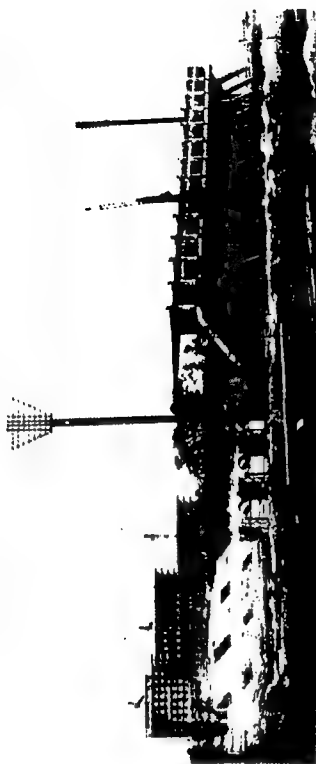
At the entrance to Munsu Street recently built, the East Pyongyang Grand Theatre and the Youth Theatre are standing side by side, attracting public gaze.

The total floor space of the Youth Theatre is 49,000 square metres, which exceeds by 1.5 times as compared with that of the Pyongyang Grand Theatre built in the 1960s.

The Youth Theatre has a 2,000-seat hall, a 500-seat hall, an 800-seat hall for various uses and four 250-seat halls. They are different in styles and are fresh and unique in forms respectively.

The circus with a total building area of about 50,000 square metres being built in the Angol Sports Village is composed of three polygonal buildings—the main buildings and two large and small buildings attached to it. It is perfectly new in form and unique in content.

Stadium under construction in the Angol Sports Village



Indoor swimming pool under construction



The circus has a multi-purpose stage. Colourful circus shows—general, synchronized swimming, ice-skating and animal ones—can be performed in three dimensions and audiences can enjoy them in their seats.

It is, so to speak, being constructed into a circus centre with rooms for acrobats and exercises, and acrobatic school. Such a circus would be rare in the world.

In addition to a football stadium, an international cinema house is now under construction in Yanggak Islet.

It will be built in such an architectural style that 19 stone walls stand like cogwheels.

The cinema house is built with over 50,000 dressed granites whose gross weight is more than 10,000 tons.

Over 20,000 dressed granites are to be used in its outer wall and the polished granite in its inner wall. This harmonious combination gives people a deep impression for their natural beauty. The more people see it, the more it looks grandiose and imposing.

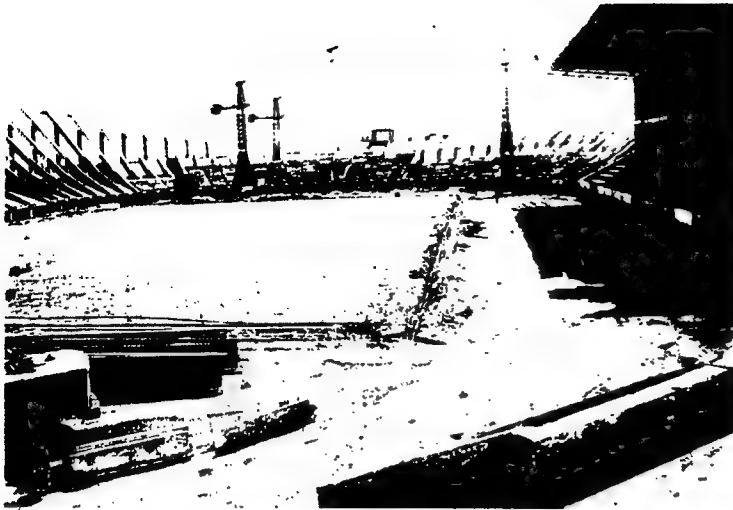
The International Cinema House will be a world cinema house centre which includes a 2,000-seat, a 600-seat, a 300-seat, a 100-seat and 50-seat cinema halls, projection room, rooms for press interview and a room for video tape recording.

The modern hotels for athletes, sightseers and youth and students are also being built in Pyongyang.

A tourist hotel which will stand on a high hill in Angol district is being erected suited to the beautiful scenery of the banks of the Taedong River.



The Rungrado Stadium being built in a unique style



The Yanggakdo Stadium under construction

The hotel has a floorage of 4,744 square metres and a total floor-space of 33,096 square metres. It will be furnished with welfare facilities including hundreds of rooms of different sizes, restaurants, banquet halls, conference rooms, interview rooms, cinema halls, recreation rooms, shops, etc. Every room has a colour TV set, a refrigerator, an air conditioner and other fashionable furniture.

The Angol Hotel and the Youth Hotel are built on the highest level in their scale, style and equipment.

The 47-storeyed international hotel in Yanggak Islet in Pyongyang, the 105-storeyed international hotel on the banks of the Potong River, the International Communication Centre, the students and children's palace and other grand monumental edifices in many places of Pyongyang which will shine the age of the Workers' Party are under construction in a big way.

In addition, the big apartment houses have been built and are being built like mushrooms after a rainfall in Kwangbok and An Sang Taek Streets and many other parts of Pyongyang.

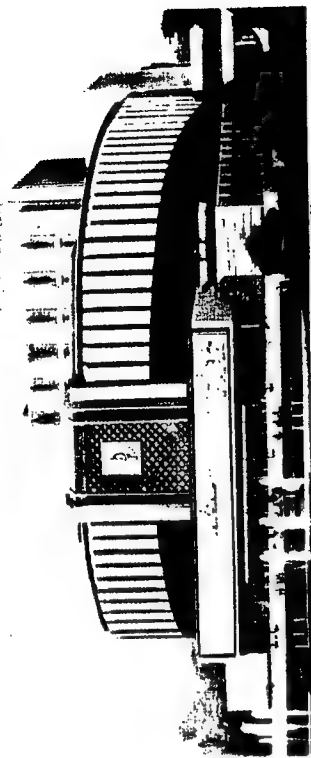
With the central road of 100 metres wide as an axis, stretching along a 6-km-long section, 8-42 storeyed apartment houses of various shapes for 25,000 family units are now being built in Kwangbok Street.

Apartment houses will be built so as to suit the occupations of those who live there—flats for ordinary inhabitants, scientists, sportsmen, etc. A flat will have 3-5 rooms. There are some apartment houses for 1,300 family units. The area for one family unit covers an average of 110 square metres and the maximum of 180 square metres.

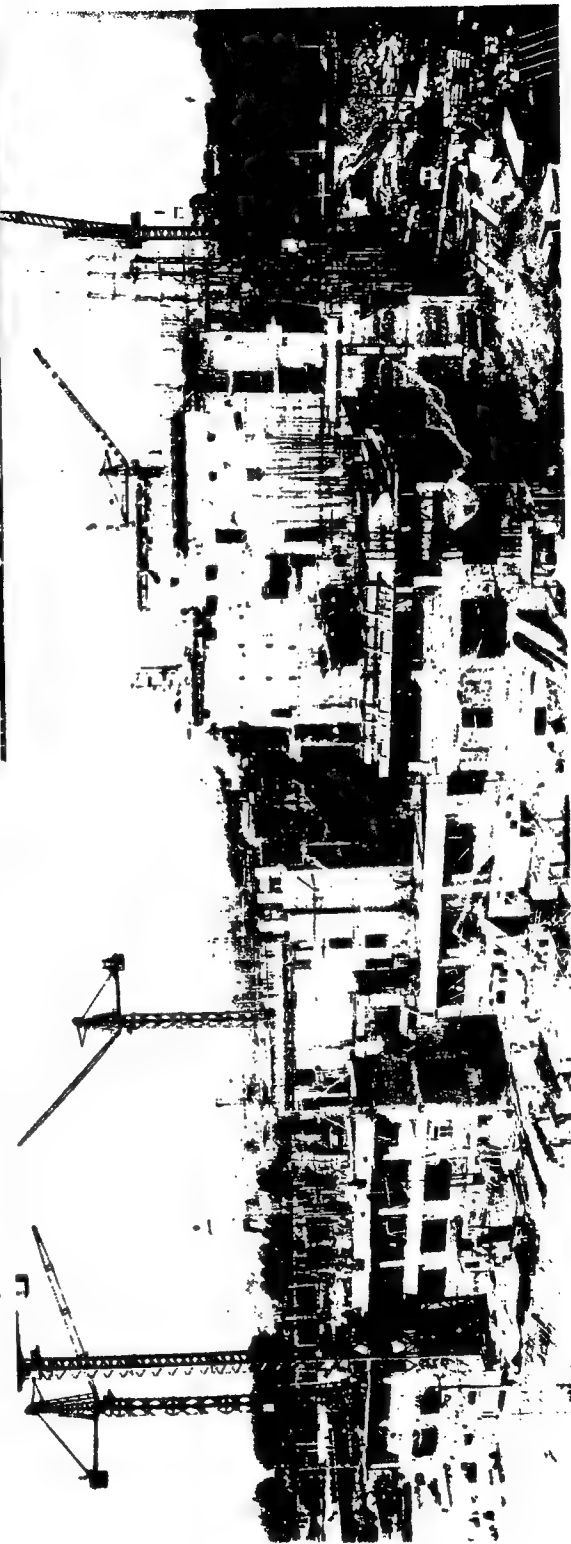
The construction of modern and big-scale international airport is under way in Pyongyang.

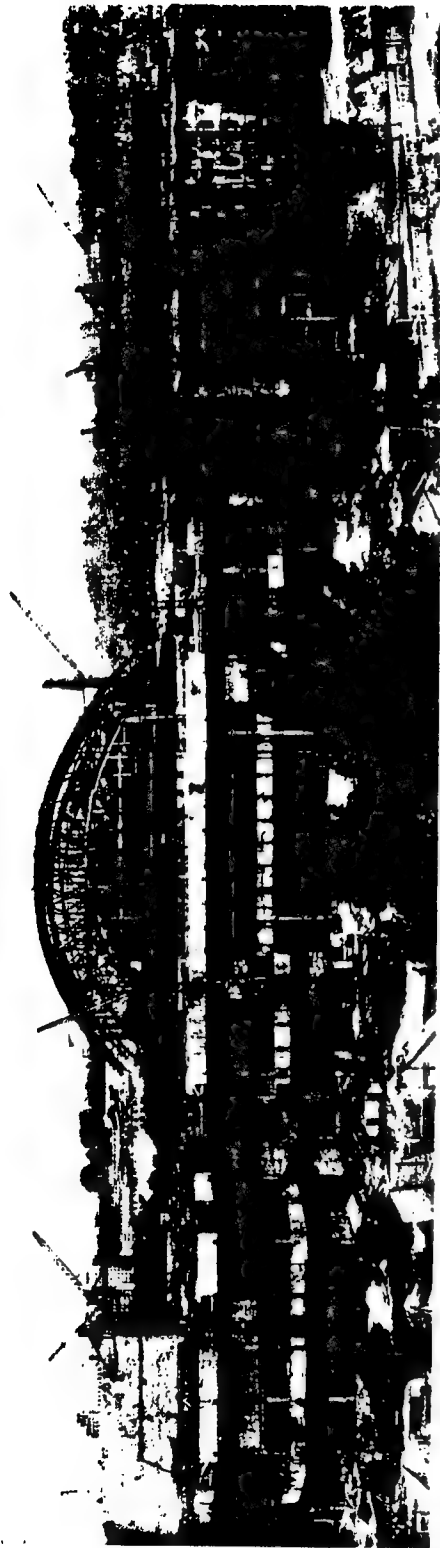
Several flyovers are now being constructed in Kwangbok Street.

A sketch of the East Pyongyang Grand Theatre



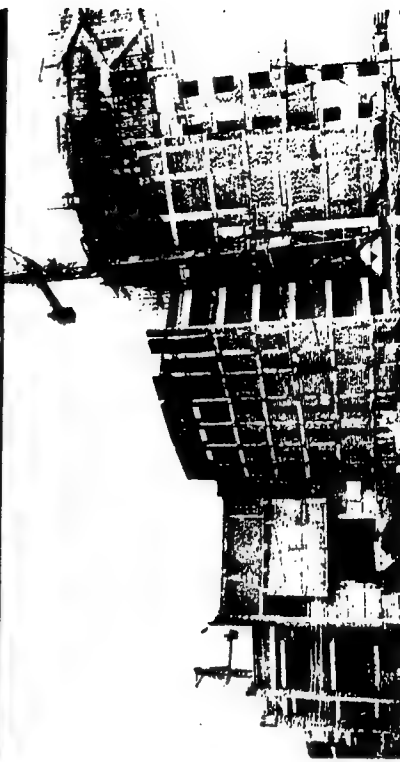
The East Pyongyang Grand Theatre under construction





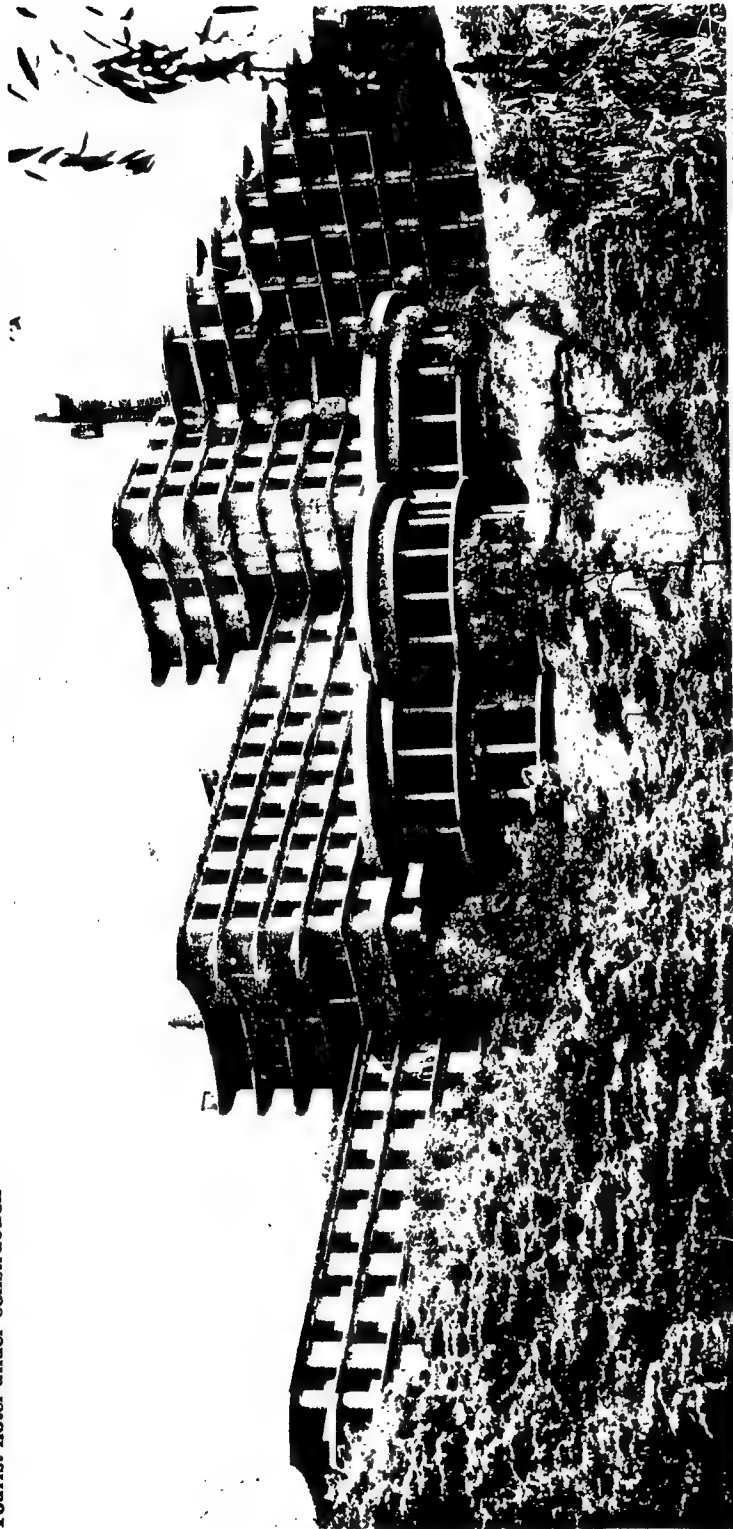
The Youth Theatre being built in a unique style at a corner of Munsu Street in East Pyongyang

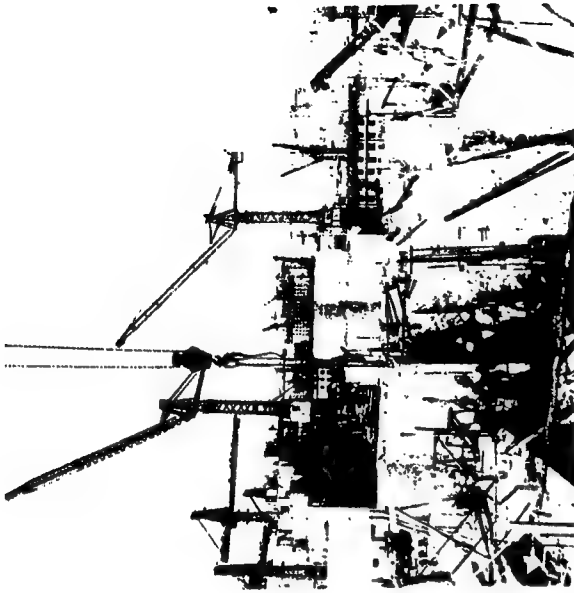
A sketch of the international cinema house



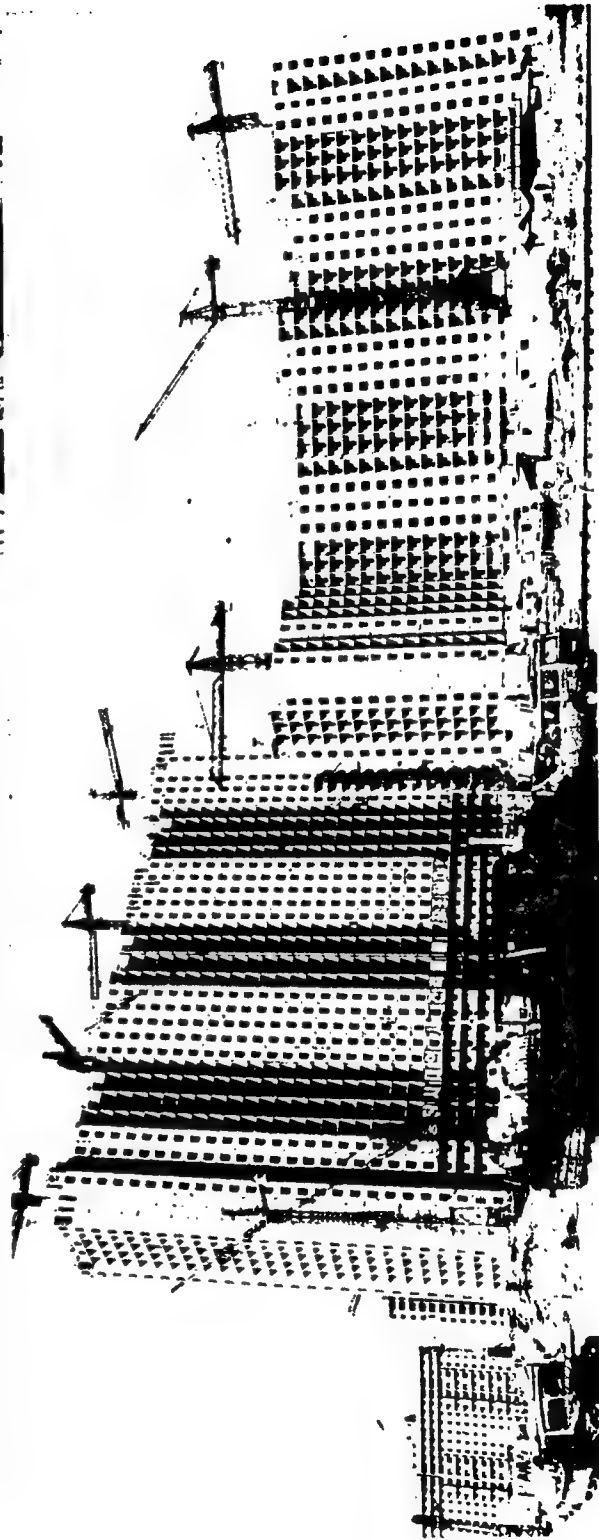
International cinema house under construction

Tourist hotel under construction





High storeyed apartment buildings are under construction in Kwangbok Street





Angol Hotel under construction

A flyover being built on Rungna Islet is connected with the Rungna Bridge. The Moranbong Underground Passage and the Rungna Bridge, which link West Pyongyang and East Pyongyang is now under construction.

No only that.

Silicate brick houses are being built in the suburbs of Pyongyang including the Sunan and Mangyongdae districts.

The appearance of Pyongyang, indeed, becomes more grandiose and gorgeous as the days go by.

Tourists who visit our country express their admiration at the monumental edifices which are erected on a large scale.

They will witness them with their own eyes under the kind guidance of the personnel of the International Tourist Bureau.

As in the past, so in the future, foreign tourists will be able to enjoy a pleasant tour in our country.

Please address your enquiries to:

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DAILY CONSIDERS NO TAE-U REMARK ON MILITARY NEUTRALITY

SK092355 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 7 Jul 87 p 2

[Editorial: "Chairman No's Remarks on the Military's Neutrality--The Meaning of the Army of the Peoples Is Ruminated On"]

[Text] A series of remarks by DJP Chairman No Tae-u concerning the military's neutrality has become the focal point of public attention. In his latest interviews with such U.S. news organizations as THE NEW YORK TIMES, THE WASHINGTON POST, and NEWSWEEK, he has made a few points of note. He told THE NEW YORK TIMES that "the fear of possible military intervention prompted him to put forth his proposals to bring the situation under control," and THE WASHINGTON POST that "high-ranking military officers opposed mobilizing the military to put down demonstrations." These words and fortunate factors come as a relief to us. Going one step further, Chairman No is quoted in THE WASHINGTON POST as saying that "the Korean military is the Korean people's military and will accept whatever the Korean people decide." What we find fortunate in these remarks is that Chairman No has respected the military's political neutrality and that he has guaranteed its political neutrality in the future at a very difficult time. This may be considered natural, as a matter of course, but in fact the principle has never been respected since 16 May 1961, the unfortunate day that turned the principle into worthless rubbish. This is why Chairman No's remarks have not only relieve us of our concern, but have also refreshed our hope for the future.

Along with the police, whose mission it is to keep society in order, the military, whose mission it is to defend the country against external aggressors, forms the backbone of the government's power. This is why the military and the police are maintained with state funds. Therefore, the military should function as a component of the government elected and given legitimacy by the people with their votes, and be run by commanding officers appointed by government authority, with the emphasis place on political neutrality. This is why we call our country's military establishment the Army of the people or the National Army.

There are other kinds of armies around the world that are hostile to the democratic principles for which our Army stands, armed groups that are used to overthrow established systems and replace them with new political groups. Consider the remark by Mao Zedong that "Power comes out of the muzzle of a gun." Lenin's Red Army and Mao Zedong's People's Liberation Army are cases in

point. The Red Army was patterned after the Tzarist Red Guards and the Chinese People's Liberation Army was modeled after the guerrilla units organized by the Communist Party of China.

These armies have one thing in common--they were merely armed groups at the time of their organizing, but after coming into power, they were transformed into a means to defend political ideologies in the name of the armies. More often than not, such armies are embellished in the name of dictators who wield strong political power. The puppet army in the North, also called Kim Il-song's Army, is a paragon point. To those in the North, the army is in itself a means and an instrument to defend their ideology, and, therefore, unable to remain politically neutral.

Where the People's Army and the Liberation Army are armed groups that have served as instruments in defending the communists' revolutionary ideology for those in political power, armies in Latin American countries and the army in Vietnam before its fall have served right-wing military dictators. In contrast, armies in democratic countries are in no sense an instrument to wrest away power, not should they be allowed to be reduced to the status of armed groups that serve such purposes.

Under all circumstances, the *raison d'être* of the army should correspond to that of the government and state. Our country aspires for a liberal democratic political system and our government claims to pursue democratization. In this sense, the *raison d'être* of the military establishment becomes self-evident. The Army, which is under the purview of the state and the government, should not interfere in the management of government and state affairs, nor should it be allowed to force its own political views on anyone by force. In this context Chairman No's view concerning the military establishment is correct. We highly appreciate it because we have long been accustomed to an environment in which such natural and self-evident logic has never been respected.

/6662

CSO: 4107/217

TEXT OF DJP'S REVISED CONSTITUTIONAL BILL

41070235 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 4 Aug 87 p 8

[Text] On the occasion of the fresh start of the fifth Republic, which will inherit both the noble spirit of independence, proclaimed to the world on the founding of the Provisional Government of Korea following the 1 March Movement, and the democratic ideology of the 19 April Revolution, and which is also based on the historical mission of peacefully reunifying the fatherland as well as achieving the national resurgence, our Republic of Korea, which takes pride in the nation's long history,, shining culture, and peace-loving tradition, will consolidate the national solidarity, and eradicate all social evils and injustices by means of justice, humanity, and love of compatriots; provide individuals with equal opportunities in all fields, political, economic, and cultural, by increasingly reinforcing the basic order of free democracy based on self-control and harmony; enable them to demonstrate their utmost abilities; and improve the national life equitably at home while contributing to the eternal peace of the world and mutual prosperity of mankind abroad by reinforcing the fulfillment of responsibilities and obligations entailed by freedoms and rights. Our Republic of Korean thereby, will revise through a referendum the Constitution, enacted on 12 July 1948 and revised eight times, while pledging to guarantee forever the security, freedom, and happiness of our generation as well as future generations to come.

Chapter 1: General Provisions

Article 1

- (1) The Republic of Korea is a democratic republic.
- (2) The sovereignty of the Republic of Korea lies with the people of Korea, and all powers come therefrom.

Article 2

- (1) Requirements of the citizenship of the Republic of Korea shall be determined by law.

Article 3

The territory of the Republic of Korea covers the Korean Peninsula and its adjacent islands.

Article 4

(1) The Republic of Korea shall strive for maintenance of world peace and shall disapprove all wars of aggression.

(2) The people of the nation shall consider the performance of the sacred duty of national security and territorial defense as a mission.

Article 5

(1) Treaties concluded and proclaimed in accordance with the Constitution and generally recognized rules of law shall have the same effect as the laws of the nation.

(2) As regards foreign nationals, their status shall be guaranteed as provided by international laws and treaties.

Article 6

(1) Government employees shall be public servants to all the people of the nation, and responsible to the people.

(2) Both the status and political neutrality of government employees shall be guaranteed as provided by law.

Article 7

(1) Political parties shall be formed freely, and the plural party system shall be guaranteed.

(2) Both the organization and activities of political parties shall be democratic, and political parties shall have organizations necessary for their participation in the formation of national political opinions.

(3) Political parties shall be protected by the State as provided by law, and the State may provide political parties with subsidies needed for their operations as provided by law.

(4) In the even that the purposes and activities of political parties should contravene the basic democratic order, the Government may ask the Constitutional Court for dissolution of the political parties involved, and the political parties shall be dissolved in accordance with a decision of the Constitutional Court.

Article 8

The State shall make endeavors in inheriting and developing its traditional Culture, and advancing its national culture.

Chapter 2: Rights and Obligations of Citizens

Article 9

All citizens shall be entitled to human dignity and value, as well as the right to pursue happiness. The state shall be obligated to verify and guarantee the inviolable basic rights of individuals.

Article 10

(1) All citizens shall be equal before the law. No one shall be discriminated against in any domain of life, political, economic or social, on grounds of sex, religion, or social status.

(2) No system of special social classes shall be recognized, nor shall such a system be created in any form.

(3) Honors such as medals shall have effect on those who receive them, but shall not entail any privilege.

Article 11

(1) All citizens are entitled to physical freedom. No one shall be subject to apprehension, detention, confiscation, search, interrogation, penalty, or security action by anything other than the law. No one shall be committed to forced labor prior to a judicial declaration of penalty.

(2) No citizen shall be subject to torture. In a criminal case, no citizen shall be forced to make any statement unfavorable to him or her.

(3) A warrant issued by a legal officer at the request of a prosecutor shall be required for arrest, detention, confiscation, or search. In a case where a flagrant offender, or an offender who has committed an act punishable by a 3-year or longer term of imprisonment, is feared to escape or to destroy evidence, however, the warrant may be requested later.

(4) In the event that a person should be subject to apprehension or detention, he or she shall be entitled to the aid of a defense lawyer immediately. In a case where a legal provision has been made, but a criminal defendant cannot obtain a defense lawyer himself or herself, however, the State shall provide the defendant with a defense lawyer.

(5) No one shall be subject to apprehension or detention before being informed of his or her right to know the reason for apprehension or detention, and his or her right to receive the aid of a defense lawyer. As determined by law, certain persons, such as members of the detained person's family, shall be notified without delay of the reason, time, and place of the apprehension or detention.

(6) Whoever it may be, a person either apprehended or detained has the right to ask the court for a determination of the propriety of such as action.

(7) When it is acknowledged that the confession of a defendant was not made voluntarily but under an illegitimately prolonged torture, violence, threat, detention, or other means such as deception, or when the confession of the defendant constitutes the only evidence against himself or herself in court, it shall not be used as evidence of guilt, nor shall the defendant be punished therefor.

Article 12

(1) No citizen shall be prosecuted for an act that did not constitute a crime under the law at the time of the act, nor shall he or she be punished repeatedly for the same offense.

(2) No citizen shall be subject to limitations on his or her suffrage or to forfeiture of his or her property right on account of retroactive legislation.

(3) No citizen shall be unfavorably treated for an act that is not his or hers, but that of his or her relatives.

Article 13

All citizens shall enjoy the freedom of changing residence.

Article 14

All citizens shall enjoy the freedom of choosing their professions.

Article 15

No citizen shall be subject to violation of his or her freedom of residence. Whether it involves confiscation or search of a residence, a warrant issued by a legal officer at the request of a prosecutor shall be presented.

Article 16

No citizen shall be subject to violation of his or her privacy.

Article 17

No citizen shall be subject to violation of his or her privacy of communication.

Article 18

All citizens shall enjoy freedom of conscience.

Article 19

(1) All citizens shall enjoy freedom of religion.

(2) No state religion shall be approved. Religion and the state shall be separate.

Article 20

- (1) All citizens are entitled to freedom of the press and publication, an freedom of assembly and association.
- (2) Neither licensing nor inspection of the press and publications shall be approved. Solely for the sake of the public morality land social ethics, either movies or performing arts may be subjected to inspection.
- (3) A system to guarantee both the installation criteria of newspapers, news agencies, and broadcasters, and fairness to editing as well as programming may be determined by law.
- (4) Neither the press nor the publications shall violate the honors and rights of others, nor the public morality and social ethics. In the event that the press or publications should violate the honors and rights of others, the damaged parties may claim redemption for the damage.

Article 21

- (1) All citizens are entitled to both academic and artistic freedom.
- (2) The rights of author, inventory, scientist, technician and artist shall be protected by law.

Article 22

- (1) The property rights of all citizens are guaranteed. Both the substance and limits shall be determined by law.
- (2) The exercise of the property right shall be appropriate for the sake of the public welfare.
- (3) Utilization or restriction of the property right due to public need shall be made only after legitimate compensation has been made, as provided by law.

Article 23

All citizens shall be entitled to voting rights, as provided by law, when they reach the age of 20.

Article 24

All citizens are entitled to the right of taking charge of official business, as provided by law.

Article 25

- (1) All citizens shall have the right to file petitions with state organizations, as provided by law.
- (2) The state shall be obligated to examine the petition.

Article 26

- (1) All citizens shall have the right to access to the courts of law through a legal officer determined by the Constitution and laws.
- (2) All those citizens, who are not military personnel or public servants, shall not be subject to court martial within the territory of the public of Korea, except when certain crimes concerning major military secrets, sentries, guard posts, prisoners, and military facilities have been enumerated by law, and except when emergency martial law has been declared.
- (3) Citizens are entitled to the right of quick access to the courts. Absent compelling justification, a criminal defendant shall have the right to a public trial without delay.
- (4) A criminal defendant who has been detained should turn out to be innocent or should be acquitted, he or she may ask the State for reasonable compensation, as provided by law.

Article 28

- (1) Any citizen who has suffered damage or loss as a consequence of an unlawful act committed in the conduct of official business by a public servant may claim legitimate redemption from either the State or public organizations, as provided by law. However, the public servant himself or herself shall not be relieved of his or her responsibility.
- (2) In addition to the compensation provided by statute for damages which military personnel, civilians in military service, government-employed police, and others as determined by law sustain in conjunction with the performance of duties such as battles and training, other claims may also be made to either the State or public entity for damages incurred as a consequence of an unlawful act committed in the performance of duties by a public servant. Both the criteria and methods of compensation in those cases shall be determined separately by law.

Article 29

A citizen whose life or body has suffered damage as a consequence of a criminal act of another person may receive relief from the State, as provided by law.

Article 30

- (1) All citizens are entitled to the right to receive education equitably according to their abilities.
- (2) All citizens are obligated to have children under their protection receive at least primary education, as provided by law.
- (3) The compulsory education is free.
- (4) The independence, specialty, and political neutrality of education shall be guaranteed, as provided by law.

(5) The State shall promote a life-time education.

(6) Basic data regarding the education system (that includes both school education and life-time education), as well as its operation, its educational finance, and the status of teachers, shall be determined by law.

Article 31

(1) All citizens have the right to work. The State shall make endeavors in increasing the employment of workers, and guaranteeing the optimal wage by both social and economic methods, as well as guaranteeing their minimum wage, as determined by law.

(2) All citizens shall be obligated to work. The state shall determine both the substance and condition of work legally on the basis of democratic principles.

(3) The standard of working conditions shall be determined by law so that human dignity may be guaranteed.

(4) Women's work shall be subject to special protection, and women shall not be discriminated against in employment, wage, or working condition.

(5) The work of minors shall be subject to special protection.

(6) The bereaved family members of persons who have meritoriously served the country, of wounded military and police personnel, and of military and police personnel killed in action shall be given preference in employment, as provided by law.

Article 32

(1) Workers shall have the right to form an independent solidarity, and to engage in collective bargaining and collective action. However, the right of collective action shall be exercised in accordance with legal provisions.

(2) Public servants, except where approved by law, shall not have the right of solidarity, collective bargaining, and collective action.

(3) The right of collective action on the part of workers employed by major defense industries may be restricted or disapproved, as provided by law.

Article 33

(1) All citizens have the right to lead a human life.

(2) The State is obligated to make endeavors in promoting social security and social welfare.

(3) The State shall make endeavors in enhancing the welfare and interests of women.

(4) The State is obligated to implement its policy of improving the welfare of both elders and the youth.

(5) All citizens who are handicapped or incapable of supporting themselves are entitled to protection by the State, as provided by law.

Article 33

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(3) The State shall make endeavors in enhancing the welfare and interests of women.

(4) The State is obligated to implement its policy of improving the welfare of both elders and the youth.

(5) All citizens who are handicapped or incapable of supporting themselves are entitled to protection by the State, as provided by law.

(6) The State shall make endeavors in preventing disasters by all means, and protecting its citizens from such risks.

Article 34

(1) All citizens are entitled to the right to live in an optimal environment. Both the citizens and the State shall make endeavors in preserving the environment.

(2) The State shall make endeavors in enabling all citizens to live in optimal homes through its housing development policies.

Article 35

(1) Both marriage and family life are formed and maintained on the basis of individual dignity and equality of both sexes. The State shall guarantee this, as provided by law.

(2) The State shall make efforts to protect mothers in relation to pregnancy, birth, and child-rearing.

(3) All citizens deserve the protection of the State with regard to health. The State shall make efforts in preventing diseases, and increasing medical protection.

Article 36

(1) Neither the freedoms nor rights of citizens shall be taken lightly simply because they are not enumerated in the Constitution.

(2) The freedoms and rights of citizens may be restricted by law within minimum bounds in the event of the inevitable in matters of national security, maintenance of order, or public well-being. In restricting them, however, the essential substance of freedoms and rights may not be infringed upon.

Article 37

All citizens are obligated to pay taxes.

Article 38

(1) All citizens are obligated to defend their Nation as provided by law.

(2) No citizen shall be treated unfavorably in conjunction with the discharge of his or her military service obligation.

Chapter 3: National Assembly

Article 39

The right of legislation belongs to the National Assembly.

Article 40

(1) The National Assembly shall consist of members elected through either a common, equal, direct, or secret election by the people of the Nation.

(2) The number of National Assemblymen shall be determined by law, but it shall not be under 200.

(3) The electoral district system of proportional representation, and other matters concerning elections shall be determined by law.

Article 41

The term of a national Assemblyman shall be 4 years.

Article 42

A National Assemblyman shall not assume other posts, as provided by law.

Article 43

(1) No National Assemblyman shall be apprehended or detained during a session of the National Assembly without the consent of the National Assembly, unless he or she is a flagrant offender.

(2) If a National Assemblyman is apprehended or detained before a session of the National Assembly, unless he or she is a flagrant offender, he or she shall be released during the session of the National Assembly at the request of the National Assembly.

Article 44

No National Assemblyman shall be held responsible outside the National Assembly for a statement or vote made in the performance of official duties.

Article 45

- (1) A National Assemblyman shall be obligated to be a person of integrity.
- (2) A National Assemblyman shall perform his or her duties conscientiously by placing top priority on national interests.
- (3) No National Assemblyman shall abuse his or her position to acquire any right or interest in property, or a position, or to help others acquire them through a contract with the state, public organizations, or firms, or through a disposition thereof.

Article 46

- (1) A regular session of the National Assembly shall be convened once a year as determined by law, and a special session of the National Assembly shall be convened at the request of the President or a quarter or more of the registered National Assemblymen.
- (2) A regular session shall not exceed 90 days, and a special session shall not exceed 30 days.
- (3) When the President call for a special session of the National Assembly, both the length of time of, and reasons for requesting the session shall be disclosed.

Article 47

The National Assembly shall elect one Chairman and two Vice-Chairmen.

Article 48

Unless specially provided either in the Constitution or a statute, the National Assembly shall make decisions in the presence of a majority of registered National Assemblymen and with the approval of a majority of National Assemblymen present. In the event that the number of votes for disapproval and approval are equal, the measure shall be considered as having been disapproved.

Article 49

- (1) Sessions of the National Assembly shall be made public. However, a session of the National Assembly may be closed to the public upon approval by a majority of National assemblymen present, or upon a finding by the Chairman that it is necessary for the sake of national security.
- (2) The substance of a closed session shall not be made public.

Article 50

Neither bills nor other proposals submitted to the National Assembly shall be abrogated on the grounds that they were not resolved during the session. However, an exception shall be made when the term of the National Assemblyman expires or when the National Assembly dissolves.

Article 51

Both National Assemblymen and the Government may submit bills.

Article 52

(1) A bill that has been resolved in the National Assembly shall be transmitted to the Government, and proclaimed within 15 days by the President.

(2) In the event that an objection is raised to a bill, the President shall attach a letter of objection to the bill and return the bill to the National Assembly for reconsideration, within the period of time prescribed in paragraph 1 of this article. The same shall be applied during an adjournment of the National Assembly session.

(3) The President may not request reconsideration of a bill or a portion of a bill by revising it.

(4) In the event that a request for reconsideration of a bill is made, the National Assembly shall subject the bill to reconsideration, and the bill shall be confirmed as a law if the bill passes as resolved previously in the presence of a majority of registered National Assemblymen and with the approval of two-thirds or more of the National Assemblymen present.

(5) A bill shall be confirmed as a law, even when the President fails to proclaim or request its reconsideration, within the period of time as prescribed in paragraph 1 of this article.

(6) The President shall proclaim without delay the law confirmed by the provision in paragraphs 4 and 5 of this article. In the event that the President fails to proclaim within 5 days after the law was confirmed under paragraph 5, or after the law confirmed under paragraph 4 was transmitted to the Government, the Speaker of the National Assembly shall proclaim the law.

(7) Unless special provisions have been made, laws will become effective 20 days after they are proclaimed.

Article 53

(1) The National Assembly shall deliberate and finalize a proposed budget of the State.

(2) The government shall organize a proposed budget for every fiscal year, and submit it to the National Assembly 90 days before the start of the fiscal year. The National Assembly shall make a resolution on the budget 20 days before the start of the fiscal year.

(3) In the event that a proposed budget is not passed before the start of the new fiscal year, the government may implement expenditures for the following purposes on the basis of the previous budget, until the National Assembly resolves the proposed budget:

1. Maintenance and operation of organizations or facilities installed in compliance with the Constitution or statutes.
2. Discharge of legal payment obligations.
3. Continuation of projects already approved for budgeting.

Article 54

(1) In the event that it becomes necessary to continue to disburse beyond a fiscal year, the government shall set a term and secure a resolution of the National Assembly for a continuing expenditure.

(2) A reserve fund shall be established by the National Assembly in its entirety. Disbursement of the reserve fund shall require the approval of the succeeding National Assembly.

Article 55

In the event that it becomes necessary to change the budget, the government may organize a supplementary revised budget plan and submit it to the National Assembly.

Article 56

The National Assembly may not increase the amount of any item of expenditure in the budget submitted by the government, nor may it institute new items of expenditure without the consent of the government.

Article 57

In order to solicit national bonds or to conclude contracts which may burden the State, aside from taxation, the government shall obtain a resolution of the National Assembly in advance.

Article 58

Both the categories of taxation and the rate of taxation shall be determined by law.

Article 59

(1) The National Assembly has the right to give its consent to both the conclusion and ratification of treaties of mutual assistance or mutual security, treaties on important international organizations, treaties on friendly trade and navigation, treaties on the limitation of sovereignty, peace treaties, and treaties which may impose major financial burdens on either the State or the people of the State.

(2) The National Assembly also has the right to give its consent to the declaration of war, sending abroad of military forces, and stationing of foreign troops in the territory of the Republic of Korea.

Article 60

(1) The National Assembly may inspect State affairs. It may also request the submission of documents and the presence, testimony, or statement of opinions of necessary witnesses. However, the National Assembly may not intervene in trials, or ongoing criminal investigation or legal actions.

(2) The object, scope, and procedure for inspecting State affairs, and other necessary provisions shall be determined by law.

Article 61

(1) The prime minister, members of the State Council, or members of the Full/Alternate Committee may report on matters regarding the handling of the affairs of the State, by stating opinions or responding to inquiries while present before the National Assembly or its committee.

(2) The prime minister, members of the State Council, or members of the Full/Alternate Committee shall be present and shall respond at the request of either the National Assembly or its committee. In the event that either the prime minister or members of the State Council are asked to be present, they may have either members of the State Council or members of the Full/Alternate Committee represent them and respond on their behalf.

Article 62

(1) The National Assembly may resolve matters of dismissal individually with regard to either the Prime Minister or Members of the State Council. however, the National Assembly may not resolve the issue of the dismissal of the Prime Minister within a year after the National Assembly has given its consent to his appointment.

(2) The resolution on dismissal addressed in paragraph 1 of this article requires the approval of a majority of registered National Assemblymen at the proposal of more than one third of the registered National Assemblymen.

(3) In the event of a resolution as addressed in paragraph 2 of this article, the President shall dismiss the Prime Minister or Members of the State Council involved. However, the President shall dismiss both the Prime Minister as well as all of the members of the State Council in the event of a resolution to dismiss the Prime Minister.

Article 63

(1) The National Assembly may establish regulations regarding its proceedings and internal rules within bounds not in conflict with the law.

(2) The National Assembly may screen the qualifications of its members and may take disciplinary action against them.

(3) The removal of a National Assemblyman requires approval by two-thirds or more of the registered National Assemblymen.

(4) With regard to action under either paragraph 2 or paragraph 3 of this article, no appeal may be made to the courts.

Article 64

(1) In the event that the president, prime minister, members of the State Council, heads of ministries, judges and legal officers of the Constitutional Court, members of the Central Election Administration Committee, chief of the Inspector's Office, members of the Inspector's Office, or other government officials as determined by law, infringe upon the Constitution or laws in performing their functions, the National Assembly may resolve to impeach.

(2) Impeachment, as discussed in paragraph 1 of this article, requires a proposal by more than one-third of the registered National Assemblymen, and the resolution thereof requires approval by a majority of the registered National Assemblymen. However, an action of impeachment against the President requires a proposal by a majority of the registered National Assemblymen and approval by more than two-thirds of the registered National Assembly.

(3) Those who have been subjected to a resolution of impeachment shall have the exercise of their powers suspended pending the decision on the impeachment.

(4) The decision on impeachment shall be confined to dismissal from an official position. However, neither civil nor criminal charges shall be waived by reason of this action.

Chapter 4: Government

Section 1: The President

Article 65

(1) The president is the chief of state, and represents the state before foreign nations.

(2) The president is responsible for the independence of the state, territorial integrity of the state, continuity of the state, and protection of the Constitution.

(3) The president shall be faithfully obligated to the peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

(4) The executive power shall lie with the government, headed by the president.

Article 66

(1) The president shall be elected through a universal, impartial, direct, or secret election of the nation.

(2) In the event that more than two persons win the highest number of votes in the election described in paragraph 1 of this article, the one who wins the majority of votes in an open session of a majority of the registered National Assemblymen shall become the winner.

(3) In the event that only one person is a presidential candidate, he or she may be elected as the president, unless he or she gains the votes of one-third or more of the total voters.

(4) Any person seeking to be elected as the president shall meet the eligibility requirements for being elected as a National Assemblyman, shall have resided in the country for more than 5 years continuously, and shall have reached the age of 40 as of the present election day. For this purpose, the period of time spent abroad for performance of official duties shall be considered as time in residence at home.

(5) Matters concerning the election of the president shall be determined by law.

Article 67

(1) The term of the president shall be 6 years, and the president shall not be reelected.

(2) Even if the provision in paragraph 1 of this article is revised, its constitutional revision shall not have any effect on the president who is in office when the revision is proposed.

Article 68

(1) When the term of the president is due to expire, his or her successor shall be elected between 70 and 40 days before the term expires.

(2) In the event of the death of the president, or in the event of the death or loss of qualifications of the president-elect on account of rulings or other reasons, a successor shall be elected immediately.

Article 69

In the event of the death of the president or in the even of his or her inability to perform duties due to an accident, the prime minister and members of the State Council shall act on his or her behalf, according to the order of precedence as determined by law.

Article 70

The president shall make the following declaration on the occasion of his inauguration:

"I solemnly pledge to the people of the nation that I will fulfill my function as the president, with sincerity, in order to observe the Constitution, to defend the nation, to make efforts to develop the national culture and promote

the freedom and rights of the people of the nation, and to serve the purpose of the peaceful reunification of the fatherland."

Article 71

If considered necessary, the president may call for a referendum to determine important policies concerning foreign relations, national defense, reunification, and other matters of national security.

Article 72

The president shall conclude and ratify treaties, receive credentials from and receive or send diplomatic missions, and declare war and negotiate peace.

Article 73

(1) The president shall take command of the nation's armed forces, as provided by law.

(2) The structure and organization of the nation's armed forces shall be determined by the Constitution and laws.

Article 74

The president may issue presidential orders on necessary matters in order to enforce certain items and laws which are placed in his or her hands, with their scope determined in detail by law.

Article 75

(1) In case urgent measures become necessary to maintain national security or public peace and order during troubles at home or abroad, natural disasters, or major financial and economic crises, as in case the president shall not be able to wait until the National Assembly convenes its session, the president may take financial and economic measures needed at minimum, and may issue orders with legal effect thereon.

(2) In the event that urgent meeting becomes necessary for the defense of the country during a grave state of war, which has bearing on the security of the nation, and the National Assembly cannot be convened, the president shall issue orders which will have legal effect.

(3) The order or disposition in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article shall be reported to the National Assembly for authorization.

(4) If the authorization in paragraph 3 of this article is not awarded, the order or disposition will be forfeited of its effect from that time. In this instance, those laws already revised or repealed by the order shall be rightfully reinstated from the time when the order is not authorized.

(5) The president shall proclaim the reasons for actions taken under paragraphs 3 and 4 of this article.

Article 76

- (1) In the event that it becomes necessary to respond to military needs by means of military strength, or to maintain peace and order in time of war, disturbances, or a state of national emergency of similar magnitude, the president may declare martial law, as provided by law.
- (2) Martial law shall be either a state of emergency or a state of alert martial law.
- (3) Once a state of emergency martial law is proclaimed, special measures may be taken in regard to the drafting system; freedom of speech, publication, assembly, and association; and the powers of the government and the courts, as provided by law.
- (4) When martial law is proclaimed, the president shall notify the National Assembly without delay.
- (5) When the National Assembly calls for lifting martial law with the approval of a majority of the registered National Assemblymen, the president shall lift it.

Article 77

The president shall appoint public servants, as determined by the Constitution and laws.

Article 78

- (1) The president may order amnesty, reduced penalty, and restoration of rights.
- (2) General amnesty shall not be ordered without the consent of the National Assembly.
- (3) Matters concerning amnesty, reduced penalty, and restoration of rights shall be determined by law.

Article 79

The president shall confer medals and other honors, as provided by law.

Article 80

The president may express his or her opinion either by speaking at the National Assembly or through a letter.

Article 81

- (1) In the event there exist proper and sufficient grounds for determining that it is necessary for the sake of the National stability or the interest of the entire People to dissolve the National Assembly, the president may

dissolve the National Assembly, with a clear explanation of the reasons, after receiving the advice of the Speaker of the National Assembly and deliberation of the State Council. However, the National Assembly may be dissolved within a year after its formation.

(2) The president may not dissolve the National Assembly twice for the same reason.

(3) In the event that the National Assembly is dissolved, the general election of the National Assemblymen shall be held after 30 days, but not more than 60 days after its dissolution.

Article 82

Actions of the president, as provided by the laws of the Nation, shall be conducted by means of documents, and the documents shall be endorsed by the prime minister and members of the State Council involved. Actions regarding military affairs shall be taken likewise.

Article 83

The president may not assume additional offices, such as that of prime minister, member of the State Council, head of ministry, or other official position provided by law.

Article 84

The president may not be sued on a criminal charge while in office, except where the president has committed a crime involving civil disturbance or external trouble.

Article 85

The status and treatment of the former president shall be determined by law.

Section 2: Executive Branch (administrative branch)

Subsection 1: prime minister and members of the State Council

Article 86

(1) The prime minister shall be appointed by the president, with the consent of the National Assembly.

(2) The prime minister shall assist the president, and control all ministries of the administration by receiving orders regarding the administration.

(3) No one in military service may be appointed as the prime minister prior to his or her separation from active duty.

Article 87

- (1) Members of the State Council shall be appointed by the president of the recommendation of the prime minster.
- (2) Members of the State Council shall assist the president regarding affairs of the nation, and shall deliberate on the affairs of the state as constituent members of the State Council.

Subsection 2: State Council

Article 88

- (1) The State Council shall deliberate on important policies within the authority of the government.
- (2) The State Council shall consist of the president, the prime minister, and members of the State Council numbering over 15 but less than 30.
- (3) The president shall be president of the State Council, and the prime minster shall be the vice president.

Article 89

The following matters shall be subject to deliberation by the State Council:

1. Basic planning over the affairs of the nation, and general policies of the government.
2. Declaration of war, peace negotiations, and other important foreign policies.
3. Constitutional revisions, bill referendum, treaty bills, legal bills, and presidential bills.
4. Budget bills, basic plans for the settlement and disposition of national properties, contracts imposing burdens on the State, and other important financial matters.
5. Urgent orders of the president, urgent financial/economic orders or dispositions, or martial law or lift thereof.
6. Important matters concerning military affairs.
7. Dissolution of the National Assembly.
8. Requests for temporary sessions of the National Assembly.
9. Awards of promotion.
10. Amnesty, reduced penalty, and restoration of rights.
11. Delineation of powers among offices of the administration.

12. Basic plans for delegation or allocation of authority within the administration.
13. Appraisal and analysis of the status of handling affairs of state.
14. Formulation and coordination of important policies by respective offices of the administration.
15. Recommendation of the dissolution of political parties.
16. Deliberation on petitions involving government policies submitted or transmitted to the government.
17. Appointment of the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, chief of staff of all services, chief of the General Prosecutor, president of National Universities, ambassadors, and other determined by law, such as public servants and managers of national business entities.
18. Others submitted by either the president, the prime minister, or the members of the State Council.

Article 90

- (1) In order to respond to the advice of the president concerning important affairs of state, an Advisory Council on Affairs of State, composed of senior statesmen, may be established.
- (2) The chairman of the Council on Affairs of State shall become a temporary president. In the absence of the temporary president, the president shall appoint one.
- (3) The organization, scope of functions and other necessary rules of the Council on Affairs of State shall be determined by law.

Article 92

- (1) In order to respond to the advice of the president concerning the formulation of peaceful reunification policies, an Advisory Council on Peaceful Reunification may be installed.
- (2) The organization, scope of functions, and other necessary rules of the Advisory Council on Peaceful Reunification shall be determined by law.

Subsection 3: Ministries of the Administration

Article 93

The president shall appoint one of the State Council members as the head of all ministries of the administration, at the recommendation of the prime minister.

Article 94

Either the prime minister or the head of each ministry of the administration may issue an order of the prime minister or an order of the ministry with regard to relevant business, in accordance with law, or through delegation by the president or with the authority of his or her office.

Article 95

Both the establishment and organization, and the scope of functions of all ministries of the administration shall be determined by law.

Subsection 4: Office of Inspectors

Article 96

In order to conduct the settlement of national revenue and expenditures, the auditing of the accounts of groups determined by the state and law, and the inspection of the functions of administrative organizations and public servants, the Office of Inspectors shall be placed under the control of the president.

Article 97

(1) The Office of Inspectors shall consist of more than 5, but less than 11 inspectors, including the chief of the Office of Inspectors.

(2) The chief shall be appointed by the president with the consent of the National Assembly, and his term shall be 4 years. The Chief may remain for another term only once.

Article 98

The Office of Inspectors shall annually inspect the settlement of revenue and expenditures, and shall report with the results thereof to both the president and the National Assembly of the following year.

Article 99

The organization and scope of functions of inspectors; qualifications of inspectors and objects of inspection; scope of the functions of public servants, and other necessary provisions shall be determined by law.

Chapter 5: The Courts

Article 100

(1) The judicial power lies with the courts, composed of jurists.

(2) The courts shall consist of the Supreme Court, which is the highest court, and all other levels of courts.

(3) The qualification of legal officers shall be determined by law.

Article 101

- (1) Departments may be established in the Supreme Court.
- (2) Departments which shall be exclusively responsible for administration, taxation, labor, and military affairs may be installed.
- (3) Justices shall be placed in the Supreme Court. However, legal officers, in lieu of justices, may be placed, as provided by law.
- (4) The organization of both the Supreme Court and all other levels of courts shall be determined by law.

Article 102

Judicial officers shall conscientiously and independently make judgments on the basis of both the Constitution and laws.

Article 103

- (1) The chief justice of the Supreme Court shall be appointed by the president with the consent of the National Assembly.
- (2) All other justices shall be appointed by the president at the recommendation of the chief justice of the Supreme Court.

Article 104

- (1) The term of the chief justice of the Supreme Court shall be 6 years, and the term shall not be repeated.
- (2) The term of all other justices shall be 6 years, and the term may be repeated consecutively, as provided by law.
- (3) The term of legal officers, who are neither the chief justice nor one of the other justices, shall be 10 years, and the term may be repeated consecutively, as provided by law.
- (4) The retirement age of legal officers shall be determined by law.

Article 105

- (1) No judicial officer shall be dismissed, unless he or she is subjected impeachment, imprisonment, or heavier penalty. No legal actions by any means other than disciplinary actions.
- (2) In the event that a judicial officer becomes unable to perform his or her duties due to physical or mental handicap, he or she may be allowed to retire as provided by law.

Article 106

- (1) In the event that a question of whether a law is in violation of the Constitution becomes a subject of a trial, the judgment shall be made by making a recommendation to the Constitutional Court and on the basis of the judgment thereof.
- (2) In the event that a question of whether an order, regulation, or disposition is in violation of the Constitution becomes a subject of a trial, the Supreme Court shall have the power to make a final judgment on such an issue.
- (3) An administrative trial may be conducted as a deliberate procedure prior to a trial. The procedure of the administrative adjudgment shall be determined by law, but judicial procedures shall be applied.

Article 107

The Supreme Court may adopt rules on legal procedures, internal rules of the Court, and rules on the conduct of business, within bounds not in conflict with the law.

Article 108

Both hearings and judgments shall be made public. However, the Court may decide not to make a hearing public if it is feared that the security or peace and order of the nation may be obstructed, or the public morals damaged.

Article 109

- (1) In order to administer military trials, a military tribunal may be instituted as a special court.
- (2) Jurisdiction of final appeals of court-martial decisions shall be in the Supreme Court.
- (3) The organization and authority of the military tribunal and the qualification of its judges shall be determined by law.
- (4) Military trials under emergency martial law may be conducted as single trials, as long as they concern crimes of military personnel and civilians in military service, or crimes of espionage involving military affairs, [and as long as they concern some criminal activity related to sentries, guard posts, and prisoners, which are provided by law].

Chapter 6: The Constitutional Court

Article 110

- (1) The Constitutional Court shall exercise jurisdiction over the following areas:
 1. To determine, at the request of a court, whether a law is in violation of the Constitution.

2. Judgment on impeachment.

3. Judgment on the dissolution of political parties.

4. Judgment on disputes over powers between national government agencies, between national government agencies and local autonomous groups, and between local autonomous groups.

(2) The Constitutional Court shall consist of 9 judges who are qualified as judicial officers, and the judges shall be appointed by the president.

(3) Of the 9 judges in paragraph 2 of this article, 3 selected by the National Assembly, and 3 nominated by the chief justice of the Supreme Court shall be appointed.

(4) The chief judge of the Constitutional Court shall be appointed from among a list of judges by the president, with the consent of the National Assembly.

Article 111

(1) The term of a judge of the Constitutional Court shall be 6 years, and may be repeated as provided by law.

(2) No judge of the Constitutional Court may join any political party or be involved in political affairs.

(3) No judge of the Constitutional Court may be dismissed, unless he or she has been impeached or subjected to a penalty greater than imprisonment.

Article 112

(1) The Constitutional Court shall make decisions regarding violations of law, impeachment, or dissolution of a political party, with the approval of more than 6 of the judges.

(2) The organization, operation, and other necessary rules of the Constitutional Court shall be determined by law.

Chapter 7: Election Control

Article 113

(1) The Election Control Committee shall be established to administer fair elections and hold referenda, and handle matters regarding political parties.

(2) The Central Committee of Election Control shall consist of 3 members appointed by the president, 3 members selected by the National Assembly, and 3 members appointed by the chief justice of the Supreme Court. The chairman of the committee shall be alternately elected from among members of the committee.

(3) The term of each member of the committee shall be 5 years.

(4) No member of the committee shall join any political party or be involved in any political affairs.

(5) No member of the committee shall be dismissed, unless he or she has been impeached or sentenced to a penalty greater than imprisonment.

(6) The Central Committee of Election Control may make rules on the control of elections, control of referenda, or matters of political parties within the bounds of the law, and may make internal rules within bounds not in conflict with the law.

(7) The organization, function, and other necessary provisions of all levels of the Election Control Committee shall be determined by law.

Article 114

(1) All levels of the Election Control Committee may issue necessary instructions to administrative agencies over election matters, such as instructions regarding the preparation of a list of voters.

(2) Any administrative agency receiving instructions under paragraph 1 of this article shall comply with those instructions.

Article 115

(1) Under the control of the Election Control Committee at all levels, electoral campaigns shall be conducted within bounds determined by law, but equal opportunities shall be guaranteed.

(2) Unless it is determined otherwise by law, the expenses relating to elections may not be imposed on any political party or candidates.

Chapter 8: Local Autonomy

Article 116

(1) Local self-governments may handle matters involving the welfare of their population, administer assets, and make rules of self-government.

(2) Categories of self-governments shall be determined by law.

Article 117

(1) A local self-government shall have an assembly.

(2) The organization and authority of a local assembly, methods of electing local assemblymen and electing the head of the local self-government, and other matters concerning the organization and operation of local self-governments shall be determined by law.

Chapter 9: Economy

Article 118

(1) The economic order of the Republic of Korea shall be based on the respect of the economic freedom and creativity of all individuals.

(2) The state may sustain the growth and stability of its peoples' economy, and equitable distribution of income; prevent the control of the market, and the concentration and abuse of economic power; and issue necessary regulations and adjustments for the sake of industrial democratization through harmony between economic entities.

Article 119

(1) As provided by law, minerals, other important underground resources, marine resources, hydraulic power, and natural powers usable economically may be subject to special permits for extraction, development, or utilization for a certain period of time.

(2) The land and resources of the Nation shall be protected by the state, and the state shall establish a necessary plan for balanced development and use thereof.

Article 120

The system of sharecrop farming shall be prohibited, as provided by law. However, leasing and operating farmland on commission for the sake of increasing agricultural production and rational utilization of farmland shall be approved, as provided by law.

Article 121

As provided by law, the state may impose necessary limitations and obligations for the sake of efficient and balanced use, development, and preservation of farmlands, mountains, and the like.

Article 122

(1) The state shall establish and enforce necessary plans of supporting an developing fishing and agrarian villages for the purpose of promoting the welfare of farmers and fishermen.

(2) The state has the obligation to enhance regional economies for the sake of balanced inter-regional development.

(3) The state shall protect and enhance the business activities of small to medium enterprises.

(4) The state shall promote the self-help organizations of small to medium enterprises of farmers and fishermen, and shall guarantee their political neutrality.

Article 123

As provided by law, the State shall guarantee campaigns for consumer protection designed to provide guidance for sound behavior of consumers, and to call for the enhanced quality of products.

Article 124

The state may develop foreign trade, and may regulate and adjust it.

Article 125

Unless urgent needs of national defense or national economy are determined by law, no private enterprise may be converted into a national or public enterprise, nor into an enterprise controlled or administered nationally or publicly.

Article 126

(1) The state shall endeavor to develop the national economy; and improve and promote science and technology.

(2) The state shall establish a system of national standards.

(3) The president may establish a necessary advisory body in order to achieve the purpose described in paragraph 1 of this article.

Chapter 10: Constitutional Revision

Article 127

Constitutional revision may be proposed at the recommendation of either the president or a majority of the registered National Assemblymen.

Article 128

The president shall place proposed constitutional revision bills on public notice for more than 20 days.

Article 129

(1) The National Assembly shall vote on such a bill within 60 days after it is placed on public notice. Resolution by the National Assembly requires the approval of more than two-thirds of the registered National Assemblymen.

(2) Following resolution by the National Assembly, the constitutional revision bill shall be put to a referendum within 30 days, and it shall require the vote of a majority of the constituents of the National Assemblymen and the approval of a majority of voters.

(3) Once the constitutional revision bill receives the approval as described in paragraph 1 of this article, the constitutional revision becomes final, and the president shall proclaim it forthwith.

Additional Rules

Article 1

This Constitution shall be effective starting on 25 February 1988. However, the enactment and revision of laws necessary for the enforcement of this Constitution, a presidential election based on this Constitution, and other preparations relating to the enforcement of this Constitution may begin prior to the effective date of this Constitution.

Article 2

(1) The first presidential election based on this Constitution shall be conducted 40 days before the effective date of this Constitution.

(2) The term of the first president elected under this Constitution shall begin from the day when the Constitution goes into effect.

Article 3

Public servants at the time when this Constitution goes into effect, and members of enterprises appointed by the Government, shall be considered as appointed in compliance with this Constitution. However, any public servant in a position where a change has taken place in either the method of election of members empowered to make appointments, shall perform his or her duties until a successor is selected for appointment. In this event, the term of the public servant as a predecessor shall continue until a day before the selective appointment of the successor.

Article 4

Both decrees and treaties at the time when this Constitution becomes effective shall continue to have effect as long as they are not in violation of this Constitution.

Article 5

(1) Agencies performing those functions coming under the authority of agencies to be newly established in compliance with this Constitution shall continue to exist and perform their functions until new agencies are established under this Constitution.

(2) Agencies to be newly established in compliance with this Constitution shall be created within 6 days after this Constitution goes into effect.

13389/12232

DAILY ON COLLECTIVE CIVIL PETITION PROCESS

SK100029 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 8 Jul 87 p 2

[Editorial: "Collective Civil Petition and Administration"]

[Text] On 7 July the Home Ministry reportedly put forth, at a meeting of provincial ministers and police chiefs, measures for democratic development and national reconciliation. Under the present circumstances, one may tend to ask: "Has anyone ever been unable to do what he desires due to a lack of measures?"

However, we live under the order of a state and society. The Home Ministry should never fail in performing its proper function. At present, our major task is to smoothly pursue the political timetable for democratic transition. Over this course, the Home Ministry should also play an important role.

As principal measure to be brought into practice the Home Ministry pronounced the establishment of public order and social discipline; the prevention of collective civil petitions; the elimination of issues that create inconvenience, discontent, and grievance in the people's lives; the protection of the people's lives and the intensification of security activities.

Most noteworthy is the handling of collective civil petitions. Following the 29 June declaration, there appeared a trend to increase collective civil petitions, such as the demonstration by fishermen whose fishing zones have been damaged due to the construction of a nuclear power plant, and the demonstration by hotel cabbies protesting the withdrawal of their licenses. According to the Home Ministry, collective civil petitions mainly concern wage increases, disputes on the earnings cabbies daily bring to their employers, illegal labor, overdue wages, compensation for victimized fishermen, and business licenses. Some petitions are, of course, justifiable, but some may be "systematic, deliberate radical acts designed to realize unjustifiable desires," as determined by the Home Ministry.

Logically speaking, Home Minister Ko Kon was right in saying "In a law-governed country, the law-neglecting trend of attempting to settle issues through the might of a multitude by ignoring law and order must be avoided." There are evil laws that enrage people who try to live law-abiding lives. But

even the yoke of evil laws must be cast off according to law and order, not through an anarchic or disorderly act.

However, in case the mechanism of law and order fails to satisfy just demands, people may seek recourse by illegal or law-neglecting collective actions prior to moving into an anarchic state.

As a new measure, the Home Ministry has decided to establish "the collective petition arbitration committee" in each city and province. We hope this measure will succeed. It has been learned that the committees will be organized with neutral personages, such as journalists, judges, lawyers, and professors, who will discuss and seek measures to resolve civil petitions. They will advise rectification by the government, in case the government is to blame, or try to persuade the petitioning citizens, if their demands are not justifiable.

This sort of arbitration is worth putting into practice, because a reasonable solution to problems is possible by seeking negotiation and arbitration through a buffer between the two sides.

Here we suggest some preconditions: First, the government can designate members of the committees, but it must select intelligent and neutral personages on whom anyone can objectively agree. Second, formality and government intervention must be avoided and the committees must function practically and positively. Third, committee decisions must be progressively respected by the government, thus guaranteeing the authority of the committees.

It is most desirable to settle collective civil petitions through dialogue and the exchange of views between the two interested parties at frontline government offices in their initial stages. Once collective civil petitions are made, positive and reasonable solutions must be sought according to the principle of guaranteeing the citizens' welfare.

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CSO: 4107/217

DAILY CALLS FOR DEMOCRATIZATION IN ORDERLY MANNER

SK100915 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 8 Jul 87 p 2

[Editorial: "The Wisdom of Giving Precedence to Salient Knots in Untwining--the Way of Democratization Should Be Paved in a Reasonable Manner"]

[Text] A shilly-shally attitude ought not to be taken at the portal leading to democratization. If our forward steps are successively impeded by people or something unexpected when we should quicken our steps because of insufficient time, the day of democratization will be inevitably delayed that much longer. Democratization can be categorized into two sectors--one for primary causes and the other for secondary causes. It is often said that minor steps constitute a big stride, that in many cases, secondary causes are smoothly attained in the wake of the realization of primary causes. It is believed that now is the very time we should effect relatively small goals so that in a natural manner we may achieve such cardinal objectives. If we launch a new government, the emergence of which we all aspire for, through constitutional revision among other things and rippleless elections, that new government, no matter who may take power, will undeniably solve the rest of problems in a reasonable manner.

Establishing a government, which we want, on our own is precisely the first step toward primary democratization, and the most pressing and important task as well. The "29 June declaration" is interpreted as implying that an attempt to settle the remaining problems with less priority all at one time may cause even the primary causes to be thwarted or deferred. This concerns us. No excuse or pretext should be provided for inviting mishap. We still vividly remember what results disturbances after 19 April and 26 October brought about. Past blunders must not be repeated. To this end, every individual citizen should bear, forbear, and correctly set priorities on matters which we should deal with and resolve. It is necessary to bear in mind that the way of handling affairs with weighty priorities one by one in a steady and systematic manner can become the shortest way to acquire something greater and more valuable.

Of course, we are well aware that there is not a little complaint about realities in various social circles. It is no wonder that irrationalities have piled up over the past 20 years. It is believed that we should remember that should we try to dispel all irregularities together, we may fail to file down even a single absurdity and suffer another round of chaos. There are not

a few people around us who have undergone undeserved afflictions so far. Also, many people are subjected to unconscionable hardship at present. Despite our recognizing this well, we call on each individual citizen to wait with patience. The reason is that this will make it possible to fundamentally remedy all unjustifiable sufferings without an aftermath. Every task is to be carried out in an orderly way and on a step-by-step basis. If everyone turns out, in a vociferous and disorderly manner, to try to attain what we wait for with patience a little longer, this will only result in further complicating what we should do. Furthermore, thundering these demands does not mean that every problem can be solved all at one time.

As time passes, our rights which have been withheld will be obviously restored. Workers will again enjoy necessary labor rights; new laws ensuring the equitable distribution of wealth will be enacted; and many kinds of the people's basic rights to freedom in the overall sectors of society will be redeemed. This requires that now is the time we are required to restrain ourselves. We cannot but point out that the task of setting free those in prison on unacceptable charges of crimes, those taken into custody, and those on a nationwide wanted list is a responsibility and duty which the government should fulfill at the earliest possible date. It is fully comprehended that the people are incensed over and are surging with irrepressible feelings over the death of Yi Han-yol. Yet, we contend that this infuriation and sentiment should not find expression in an unwelcome incident. Rather than just contention, we feel like earnestly calling for restraint. We should demonstrate that we are a people with the wisdom of discerning when they should endure and restrain themselves.

Assuredly, we should pool our strength to advance in an orderly way along the path of democratization which has already opened. It will not be late for us to discriminate between right and wrong and to distinguish between good and evil.

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CSO: 4107/217

SPECULATION ON REVIVAL OF REPUBLICAN PARTY

41070181 Seoul WOLGAN CHOSUN in Korean Apr 87 pp 370-383

[Article by Editorial Staff Member of CHOSUN ILBO Yi Hyon-ku: "Kim Chong-p'il and His Former Republican Party Today"]

[Text] An Eager Hope for Revival by Former Government Circles

Now that we have about 11 months to go until the turnover of political power that is scheduled for February of next year, a former government party, which once ruled in this country's politics, has a burning desire to make a comeback.

Former president of the Republican Party Kim Chong-p'il, who was a sort of head of household within the old government circles, broke his long silence of about a year since his return to Korea, and on 26 February he indicated a strong desire to return to politics. With this as momentum, day by day, members of the Fraternity Association of National Revitalization (FANR), a gathering of former members from government circles, are increasingly urging him to make an early decision.

Mr Kim, who returned from America on 25 February last year after a long 1-year-and-7-month's stay, has attended official meetings of the FANR several times, where he is also a counselor, but most of the time he has kept silent on political issues. Even at the meeting on 18 December last year at the YMCA in Seoul, which was held for celebrating the second anniversary of the FANR's founding, and for the 1986 regular general assembly, Mr Kim showed up after the meeting ended, and he only chatted with attendants during lunch while stubbornly refusing to give a speech.

"It's O.K. Now To Express Ourselves"

A little more than 2 months have passed since then. On 26 February, at a bull session sponsored by the FANR's Executive Council, Mr Kim said, "It's O.K. now to express our selves," indicating his desire to return to politics. Of course, he had mentioned a similar intent at a welcome-home ceremony held at Shilla Hotel on 26 March last year, and at the 19th meeting of the "Members' Day" held at the Ambassador Hotel on 26 September, but his speech at that time was not so strong as this one.

After the bull session, Mr Kim held a question-and-answer type press conference for the first time since his return to Korea, and he even said, "Beginning tomorrow, the gate of my house will be wide open, and I'll meet with you anytime you visit."

From then until 7 March, he attended several bull sessions sponsored by the FANR's five councils, including Public Relations Council, Commemoration Council, Research Council, and Women's Council. At those meetings, he shared common thoughts and ideas with members of the organizations.

On all such occasions, the members strongly urged him to return to politics. Some said, "This may be a difficult time, but Advisor Kim must exercise his indomitable spirit to carry out the great task of national rehabilitation." Some said, "The year 1980 was an age of the three K's, but people have been upset by the other two Kims. Hence, it is now the age of one K, wherein advisor Kim is the only hope." Some said, "This is the time when a real politician and real leader is needed. Advisor Kim must not just stand idly by; he should rather sacrifice himself to become a useful man."

The indication of Mr Kim Chong-p'il's will to return to politics is not only related directly with issues of creating a new party but also could be interpreted as an intent of the former government circles to make a systematic entry into the coming 13th election of the National assembly, thereby raising interests among the concerned.

It is difficult, at least for now, to predict whether both the government and the opposition will be able to make a dramatic settlement of their fight over the issues of constitutional revision and carry out the 13th general election this year. At the beginning of the year, however, Mr Kim presented his own forecast at a private meeting, saying, "I am sure both constitutional revision and election will be carried out this year." He added, "But all those events will occur in a rush because of the tight timetable."

A majority in the political circles believe that if the election would be held this year, and if the former government circles, which are centered on the FANR, nominate candidates from a newly created party, it could have a significant impact on election results. First of all, it is pointed out, politicians of the former Republican Party are veterans with experience in several elections through the long 18 years of reign, and second, the roots of its electoral districts are still alive and well despite their wide-ranging separations. In particular, it is pointed out that local voters in Korea are characterized by their tendency to vote for the candidates' dignity and statesmanship.

Thus, an analysis suggests that if a newly created party of the former government circles were to nominate a large number of heavy-weight candidates who had been assemblymen for consecutive terms, a minister or a deputy minister, an interesting fight could be expected, whether the election is carried out in the form of the minor or a major electoral district system. On the other hand, some say, since time has already passed judgment on the

Republican regime, which is now deeply buried in the history, it would be difficult to anticipate a change in judgment. In any case, as Mr Kim Chong-p'il has indicated his intent to return to politics, the FANR, to which he belongs in reality, is suddenly attracting a lot of public attention.

Friendship Association of National Vitalization (FANR): Center of the Former Government Circles

Standing at the entry point of Tangchu-dong alley, which is about 150-meters long toward Sodaemun from the crossroads of Kwanghwamun, is Koryo Building. The third floor of this building is leased by the FANR for its offices. It is said that this particular location was chosen for convenience so that the FANR members who no longer own cars can easily stop by anytime.

The FANR occupies 81 pyong, about half of the third floor space, divided into four rooms including conference room, staff office, and business office. On the left wall of the business office is the photograph of the late President Pak Chong-hui. Beneath the picture, on one side is a picture frame containing President Pak's writing of "National Revitalization," and on the other side is the same size frame containing Mr Kim Chong-p'il's writing of "High Sky and Great Land," both of which are particularly impressive.

On the wall of the conference room is a large photograph of President Pak along with a frame containing advisor Kim's New Year writing, "Aging Flowers Look Similar, but Aging People Look Dissimilar," which was written for the FANR early in January of this year. Also, the room is filled mostly with conference tables and chairs.

Inside the staff rooms are 13 leather armchairs and 4 tables, and under the tables are 4 sets of badook board [for a game of Korean checkers], indicating that this room is also used as a recreation room for the staff.

The business office, which is shared by seven departments, is divided by a partition, the right side of which is shared by the general affairs department and the liaison department, while the left side of which is shared by the commemoration department, membership department, women's department, public relations department, and research department. Although they are called seven departments, it's just that there are seven desks with nameplates of each department.

The size and scale of the office is similar to that of a local electorate office of an assemblyman of the government party. It does not seem to convey the grand image of high-ranking officials and executive officers of the government party who had once ruled this country.

However, this office had been even smaller until it was recently expanded. Until October of last year, the FANR leased 39 pyong on the 6th floor of this building, which was then divided into 2 rooms, causing a very cramped situation, the FANR officials said.

Some 10-11 people work full time, including deputy chief secretary Chang Ki-son (former member of the Sentient Association), who stops by the office once a day, 3-4 directors and deputy directors of the 7 departments, who alternately provide voluntary services without pay, and staffs of the general affairs department including 2 staff women.

The FANR was founded on 18 December 1984, which is about 2 years and 3 months ago. On 30 November 1984, when the government announced the third lifting of the political restriction, the last chairman of the Republican Party Chon Ye-yong invited over 300 people to the Olympia Hotel, including former members of the Republican Party and the Sentient Association and former ministers and deputy ministers, who had been released through the first, second, and third liftings. More than 100 people attended a luncheon meeting, where they decided to create the FANR.

However, the FANR's root was formed long ago. Since the beginning of 1984, members of the former government circles expressed their intent to seek out a course together in whatever form possible within the Fifth Republic. Indeed, during the first part of January 1984, former president of the Republican Party, Kim Chong-p'il, who had kept a low profile since the 17 May incident of 1980, threw open the doors of his Chong'gu-dong house and greeted visitors celebrating the New Year.

At the meeting with visitors, most of whom were his colleagues of the former government circles, Mr Kim proposed to form an "Association of Assemblymen for Comrades of the Korean War." This became a signal that ultimately resulted in a group activity of 120 people of the former government circles, who gathered to pay homage to the national cemetery on 25 June 1984.

However, it was difficult to increase the membership of the association, which was headed by the former chairman of the Sentient Association, Choe Yong-hui, because of its restrictions on qualifications. Thus, a new method was sought to broaden formation of the former government circles.

A few days later, when leaving for the United States on 15 July to attend the national convention of the Democratic Party, Mr Kim Chong-p'il instructed his close associates to hold the fifth memorial services for the late President Pak Chong-hui on a grand scale. It seems that he wanted to provide memorial services and at the same time systematically reconstruct the former government circles on a larger scale. As a result, the First Memorial Committee was formed, which consisted of the six subcommittees of general affairs, ceremonial affairs, liaison, public relations, finance, and women. And Mr Chon Ye-yong was appointed to chairman, Mr Choe Yong-hui and Mr Ku Tae-hui were appointed vice chairmen, and Mr Ku Cha-chun was appointed to director of general affairs.

However, the organized ceremony of memorial services never got off the ground because of the obstruction by the government. Thus, on 26 October, the concerned personnel had no choice but to visit the cemetery individually. Hence, this Memorial Committee became the mother of the FANR.

Meanwhile, the third lifting of political restriction was announced, which was followed by Mr Chon Ye-yong's luncheon invitation at the Olympia Hotel.

From Memorial Committee to Friendship Association

Particularly visible at the Olympia Hotel meeting were members of the Republican Party and the Sentient Association, including Paek Nam-ok, Min Kwan-sik, Kil Chon-sik, Yi Pyong-hui, Chang Kyong-sun, Ku Tae-hui, Kim Yong-tae, Sin Tong-sik, Pak Chong-kyu, Choe Chi-hwan, Tae Wan-son, Choe Yong-hui, Yi Yong-kun, Sin Pom-sik, Sin Yun-chang, O Hak-chin, O Chun-sok, Kim Chong-il, Kang Pyong-kyu, So Yong-hui, Yun Yo-hun, and Han Pyong-ki, former ministers and the like, including Yi Sok-che, Ku Cha-chun, Pak Kyong-won, Yun Chon-chu, and Yang Taek-sik, former vice president of the Nationalist Party Yi Man-sop, secretary general of the Nationalist Party Sin Chol-kyun, chairman of the party's policy committee Yi Song-su, and members of the Nationalist Party, including former assemblymen Kim Yong-kwang, Kim Yu-pok, Cho Il-che, Yi Song-il, Kim Han-son, and Yim Tok-kyu.

As the meeting matured, Mr Yi Pyong-hui spoke, "Since the 26 October incident, we have been treated like criminals, and the former government circles have been blamed for everything that went wrong. But history will judge who was right or wrong. Since we have gathered now for the first time in many years, we should do more than just greeting each other. Let's form a new organization upon unification of the Memorial Committees for President Pak."

There was a thunder of applause in the hall. Thus, the FANR was unanimously born, with Mr Chun Ye-yong appointed as chairman upon Mr Yi's recommendation.

Since those who worked behind the scenes for the FANR's foundation were Mr Kim Chong-p'il's close associates, some predicted on the same day that the FANR would become a significant variable within future political circles.

A few days later, on 26 December, the second meeting of the FANR was held at the Riverside Hotel, which is located south of the Han River, for the purpose of celebrating the year's end. Immediately after the meeting, chairman Chon told reporters: "At present, we do not have any definite plans to develop the FANR into a political organization. But if circumstances turn favorable, and if it is determined that our participation in politics can be of benefit for the progress of our nation and people, it is possible that certain prominent figures could form a separate organization or reorganize the FANR."

It was a definite hint that they would return to politics whenever the right times arrives.

On 22 January, the FANR leased its offices on the 6th floor of Koryo Building and held a name plate-hanging ceremony. The FANR went into operation with the following management staffs: vice chairman Choe Yong-hui (former chairman of Sentient Association), vice chairman Kil Chon-sik (former secretary general of the Republican Party), chief secretary Ku Ja-chun (former minister of internal affairs), auditor Chang Yong-chin (former member of the expert committee of

the Republican Party), director of general affairs Kim Yong-ho (former assemblyman of the Sentient Association and chief organizer of the Republic Party), director of administration Choe Se-hyang (former assemblyman of the Republican Party), director of guidance department Kim U-gyong (former deputy administrator of the Republican Party, and director of women's department Kim Ok-cha (former assemblywoman of the Sentient Association).

Article 2 of the FANR's regulation states, "The purpose of the association is to foster friendship and mutual assistance among the members and to continuously carry out President Pak Chong-hui last wishes and unfinished work in order to contribute to the tasks of national revitalization.

However, there had been no noticeable movements or activities for more than a year since its foundation until 1985. On the 26th of every month, which is set as "member's day," the FANR's executives and some 100-200 devoted members gathered to discuss the organization's operations or to listen to a guest lecturer. In addition, the members maintained their ties by sharing information through a monthly newsletter CHUNGJOK CHUNGHUNG, which is a 4-page tabloid published since 20 March 1985. That was about all they were doing.

For the first time, however, on 26 October 1985, which is the day of the 6th memorial service for President Pak, the Memorial Committee, consisting of the former chairman of the National Assembly Chong Il-kwon as director of the committee and 1,528 members including former key officials of the three ministries, officially held a large-scale ceremony at the national cemetery, thereby demonstrating the reunification of the former government circles.

FANR Regains Energy Since Mr Kim Chong-p'il's Return

As Mr Kim Chong-p'il returned from American on 25 February 1986, the FANR suddenly became active again.

"First of all, the number of members at the monthly meeting increased to 300-400 people. Some even traveled far from the countryside. When it was announced that advisor Kim would attend the monthly meeting at the Ambassador Hotel on 26 September 1986, more than 1,500 people flocked to the meeting. Since advisor Kim's arrival, the number of new members also increased significantly," said an FANR executive.

He said that there were nearly 30,000 members at the end of February this year and that the ratio of the membership between Seoul and local areas was 6 to 4.

Certainly, the livelier movements of the FANR are related to Mr Kim Chong-p'il's activities. When confronted by a persistent journalist at Kimpo Airport on the day of his return, who kept asking why he returned to Korea, Mr Kim, who refused a press interview, responded, "What motivation do I need to come back to my own home?" Even since then, he has remained silent.

However, although he rarely spoke out at official meetings, Mr Kim has been quietly meeting with quite a few people. He even made frequent trips to the countryside.

A FANR executive said, "Immediately after his return for 3 months since April, Mr Kim visited almost 13 cities and provinces throughout the country. His visit was welcomed and touching everywhere he went. For instance, it happened in Kwangju. When Mr Kim was having dinner at a local restaurant with former local supporters of the Republican Party, a young man sang his own version of Yi Son-hui's song 'To Mr J,' which went something like this: 'JP, JP, Where have you been?' When the song reached a climax, tears welled up in the eyes of everyone at the table, including the young man himself, and they all cried. In Daejon, a gentleman said, 'I was appointed as administrator of the district party chapter in 1980 by the president of the Republican Party, Kim Chong-p'il, and I have never received a dismissal notice. So, I still consider myself as the administrator whom Mr Kim appointed.' This meaningful speech struck the entire room with a sense of reverence."

The executive added, "Mr Kim Chong-p'il's visits around the country were sponsored by the FANR.

Organizational Expansion Into a Political Party System in 1986

But it is the organizational expansion that best characterizes activation of the FANR. On 26 April last year, which is about 2 months since Mr Kim's return to Korea, the FANR revised its regulations at an extraordinary session of the general meeting.

The following are the key points of the revisions: Establishment of local councils in the 13 cities and provinces; establishment of local committees and vocational committees, which are equivalent to a district party chapter, in cities, provinces, and districts; establishment of a standing management committee which will focus on operation of the FANR; establishment of 6 committees within the management committee for general affairs, ceremonies, member friendship, women, public relations, and surveys; and expansion of the 4 operational departments into 7 departments.

Simply, it was a measure aimed at expansion and conversion of the FANR's organizational structure into something similar to a political party system.

Accordingly, the FANR formed councils in September and posted over 400 operational members at 6 councils. Furthermore, it replaced department directors whose 2-year terms expired on 18 December with the younger generation.

The FANR is composed of advisors, a group of chairmen, management staffs, and general staffs.

The following is a list of the FANR's executives as of 15 March.

Advisors (23 in the order of Korean syllabary): Ku Tae-hoe, Kim Song-chin, Kim Chong-yol, Kim Chong-p'il, Kim Hyon-chol, Nam Tok-u, Min Kwan-sik, Min Pok-ki, Pak Chun-kyu, Pak Chung-hun, Paek Nam-ok, Paek Tu-jin, Shin Hyon-ho, Yun Chi-yong, Yi Pyong-to, Yi Chu-il, Yi Ho, Yi Hyo-sang, Chang Tong-sun, Chong Il-kwon, Choe Kyu-nam, and Tae Wan-son.

Honorary president: Yi Hyo-sang (also advisor). Chairman: Chon Ye-yong. Vice-chairmen: Choe Yong-hui, Kil Chon-sik. Chief Secretary: Ku Cha-chun. Deputy Chief Secretary: Chang Ki-son. Auditors: Kim Yong-ho, Cho Hyon-sang.

The number on the management staff, which was about 350, increased to 44, including 94 former Republican assemblymen, 50 former assemblymen of the Sentient Association, 97 former ministers and deputy ministers, 70 members of the Gingko Tree Association, 40 former members of the Central Committee of the Republican Party, 25 members of the Women's Group, 17 members of the 16 May Association, and 51 people from various organizations.

The management staffs are assigned to the following six councils.

General Affairs Council (82 people): Chang Yong-sun (chairman), Yi In-kun (vice chairman), Kim Kyong-chae (vice chairman), Kwon Kap-chu, Kwon Il, Kim Kwang-su, Kim Dong-ha, Kim Won-tae, Kim Yong-tae, Kim Yong-ho, Kim Yong-saeng, Kim Im-sik, Kim Chong-ho, Song Hyo-sun, Sin Ki-sok, Sin Sik-su, Sim Hyon-sik, An Tong-sop, O Chun-sok, Yi Tong-hwa, Chong Chae-sok, Chong Pan-guk, Cho Il-che, etc.

Commemoration Council (86 people): Pak Suk-hyon (chairman), Kim Sam-pong (vice chairman), Pak Kui-chin (vice chairman), Kang Song-won, Kim Yong-un, Kim Yong-chae, Kim Che-won, Kim Chae-hong, Kim Chong-hwan, Kim Il-son, No Tae-kuk, Pak Won-hyong, Pak Tae-won, Sim Ki-sam, Chu Yong-kwan, An Chong-yol, O Taek-kun, Yun Wi-yong, Yi Gyu-chong, Yi Myong-chun, Yi O-chong, Chon Tal-su, Cho Mun-hwan, Choe Chae-ku, etc.

Women's Council (25 people): Kim Ok-cha (chairwoman), Kim Yon-sin (vice chairwoman), Cho Gwi-ye (vice chairwoman), Ku Im-Hoe, Kim Myong-chu, Kim Yong-cha, Kim In-cha, Pak Chong-cha, So Yong-hui, Yi Yun-suk, etc.

Public Relations Council (80 people): Choe Se-gyong (chairman), Pak Sam-chol (vice chairman), Pak Chung-kyu (vice chairman), Kye Pong-kun, Kang Sang-uk, Kim Dong-uk, Kim Si-chin, Kim Yong-kwang, Kim Yong-tak, Kim Won-kyu, Kim Yun-kun, Kim chong-ha, Kim Chin-pok, Kim Chang-won, Pak Chin-hwan, Pak Chol, Pak Hyon-sik, Pyon U-hyong, Sin Tong-kwan, Sin Yun-chang, Yang Tal-sung, Yi To-son, Yi Chong-sok, Yi Chong-kun, Yi Hang-ui, Yi Hi-tae, Yim Tok-kyu, Yim In-cha, Chang Tae-hwa, Chong Mu-sik, Chae Yong-chol, Chon Se-uk, Choe Tu-go, Choe Sa-yol, etc.

Research Council (83 people): Kim Yu-tak (chairman), Choe Yong-su (vice chairman), Kang Pyong-kyu, Ko Chong-sik, Kwon Hyo-sop, Kim Tu-man, Kim Se-pae, Kim Sin, Kim Yong-hwan, Kim Chin-pong, Kim Hyo-yong, Na Pil-yol, Mun Tae-chun, Pak Ki-sok, Pak Chan-hyon, So Pong-kyun, Sin Kwang-sun, O Hak-chin,

Yi Nak-son, Yi Song-kun, Yi Hak-su, Chon Chong-gu, Chong So-yong, Cho Yong-chik, Chon Pyong-kyu, Choe Ok-kyu, choe Sok-won, Choe Hyong-sop, Han Tae-yon, etc.

The standing management committee, which actually leads the FANR, is presently composed of 30 people, including 24 executives for the positions of chairman, vice chairman, chief secretary, deputy chief secretary, council chairman, council vice chairman, and auditors, and such individuals as Kim Chong-ik, Yi Yong-kun, Kang Ki-chon, Kim Sang-nyon, So Jong-sun, and O Chi-song, who have been appointed by the chairman.

Among them, the following individuals are Mr Kim Chong-p'il's close associates, who are considered as the FANR's central figures: Kil Chon-sik, Ku Chua-chun, Yi Yong-kun, O Chi-song, Yi Pyong-hui, Chang Yong-sun, Kim Chong-ik, and Kim Sang-yon.

Among the members of the standing management committee, 20 executives except the vice chairmen of the six councils hold management meetings every Wednesday morning, where most of the FANR's business is carried out.

Increase in New Organizations

It has been about 10 months since the FANR revised its rules to expand its organizational structure, but thus far the FANR has done nothing to form the 13 city and provincial councils, and local committees in cities, provinces and districts, and overseas committees. Nevertheless, the concerned authorities say that they can hang door plates anytime they wish.

"At present, there are more than 10,000 local members all over the country. In addition, a large number of former vice chairmen of the Republican Party's district chapters and former leaders in large and small townships have been maintaining a close relationship through all sorts of friendly meetings. Therefore, it is fairly easy to establish local organizations. It is the timing that is important. Furthermore, we have received requests from those who wish to establish overseas committees in such areas as Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, New York, Boston, Washington, and Germany," said auditor Kim Yong-ho, who was a former chief organizer of the Republican Party.

It seems to indicate that the FANR has determined this is not the right time to establish a network of local organizations, although it is fully capable of doing so.

The FANR is characterized by its tenacious relationships with several other organizations which grew out of the former Republican Party.

The first such organization is the Gingko Tree Association (GTA). This organization was formed by the members who founded the Republican Party and is composed of key members of the party's administrative bureau. During the 18 years since the Republican Party came into power, the GTA's membership

increased to 2,300, which represented various departments of society through the Republican Party.

The Gingko Tree Association was even named by Mr Kim Chong-p'il at the time of its foundation. He reportedly said, "It takes about 30-40 years for a gingko tree to mature." He added, "Like a gingko tree, we too should look forward to a long life ahead of us and be patient."

This organization has notably been in an unbreakable special relationship with Mr Kim Chong-p'il since the very beginning of its foundation, but it also maintains an unique feeling of oneness among its members.

The GTA still remains closed since the shutdown of its offices during the 17 May incident, but its members frequently meet with each other for various reasons.

"In January, there was a party at the Olympia Hotel in celebration of the publication of a book called "Theory of the Movement of the Korean Farmers Cooperative Union," written by the president of Seoul Dairy Products Union Kang Song-won (former deputy administrator of the Republican Party and former assemblyman of the 8th National Assembly). Some 200 people of the more than 300 congratulators were the GTA members. At that time, someone proposed a meeting of the members, and subsequently, we met again on Sunday, 22 February, at Mr Kim Il-chu's Training Institute for the Research Committee of Korean Agricultural Community, located in Anyang City."

At the Anyang City meeting were more than 70 people, including chairman Yun Wi-yong, Yun Chon-chu, Yi Yong-kun, Kim Chang-kwon, Kang Song-won, Kim Tuk-kwang, Yi Yun-hak, O Hak-chin, Sin Kwang-sun, Kim Yong-pyong, Kwon Kap-chu, and Cho Yong-chik, who refreshed themselves with makgoli [raw rice wine], and pork, and enjoyed band music, said vice chairman Chang Yong-chin.

Next, there is an organization called "Hanmoim," which sprang out of the Youth Guidance Council during the Republican era.

At the time, with the support of the Republican Party, an organization was formed, which was made up of younger generation members of the Republican Party and elite leaders of various youth organizations. This organization had about 2,500 members nationwide, including some 200 people in each of the 11 cities and provinces. Then, on 12 July 1985, they formed a new organization in the name of "Hanmoim."

Article 2 of the organization's charter states that the purpose of the organization is to "realize a democratic reunification of our country" based on a "better society" aimed at "humanization, liberalization, democratization, and internationalization through a combined force of the youth who are firmly devoted to country, to people, and to democracy," and to "further contribute to the revitalization of the Korean People."

The chairman of the organization is former assemblyman of the 11th National Assembly Yi Kyu-chong, and the general affairs director is Kim Su-ho, who was an executive of the Administrative Bureau of the Republican Party. As of 10 December 1986, the organization had a total of 115 members in 13 cities and provinces nationwide, including 28 in Seoul, 19 in South Kyongsang Province and 17 in South Chungchong Province.

While working together with members of the FANR, who meet regularly with members of "Hanmoim" once every month and hold training seminars, this organization is in the process of broadening the scope of its own activities.

With its office located in the Su-un Hall, the "Hanmoim," which has Kim Chong-p'il as its honorary president, is maintaining a close relationship with Mr Kim. For example, it invited Mr Kim to social gatherings in March and June of last year, and Mr Kim attended its year-end party.

Speaking of the Hanmoim's relationship with the FANR, Kim Hwan-chol, who is deputy director of the FANR's general affairs department and also a member of the "Hanmoim," said, "At present, I think the FANR's organizational structure has grown old and infirm. Most members are in their sixties or older. We cannot overlook the fact that 60 percent of the voters are in the younger generation. We hope that when advisor Kim establishes a new political party in the future, he will be able to combine the younger generation's organizations with ours, which will reinforce the party's mobility and energy. We are also planning to increase our membership gradually."

Role of the East-West Cultural Exchange Committee

Although characteristically different from the aforementioned two organizations, there is an organization called East-West Cultural Exchange Committee formed by Mr Kim Yong-tae, who had joined the 16 May Revolution as a civilian, was elected as Republican assemblyman five terms, and served as the floor leader and as minister of state affairs without portfolio.

This committee, whose office occupies over 50 pyong on the fourth floor of Kwangsong Building located across from Taegukdang Wedding Hall in Yoksam-dong, Kangnam-gu, is composed of chairman Kim Yong-tae, vice chairman Sin Yun-chang (former Republican assemblyman), directors So Sang-in, Chae Yong-chol and Kim Chong-ho (all three directors are former Republican assemblymen), and director Co Chae-il (former minister of construction).

According to the articles of the committee, its purpose is to "promote a stronger friendship and improved understanding between involved nations through international cultural exchanges." Since its birth on 11 June 1985, the committee has invited a Japanese cultural mission twice. While conducting such cultural exchange activities, the committee also established its branch offices in Seoul, Kwangwon Province, South Chungchong Province, and Kyonggi Province. Also, the committee has overseas offices in Tokyo, New York, and Washington.

"At present, there are some 2,000 members, including 300 in Seoul, 1,400 in various parts of the country, and 300 in foreign countries. Among the members, in particular, are more than 100 artists including mainstream painters and calligraphers," said the committee's director and secretary general, Song Chong-ki, a former Republican member.

Chairman Kim attends the office 4-5 days a week, and vice chairman Sin Yun-chang and director Chae Yong-chol frequently drop in to meet with visitors who are members of the former government circles.

"At first, it started out like a living-room meeting, where Chairman Kim and his close associates frequently met and chatted with each other. But they decided to extend such activities to an organized operation which also offered memberships. So the committee was born. Since the committee has some 2,000 members, some of them might become politically active in the future. But I do not think Chairman Kim would be interested in politics any more."

Secretary Song stressed that the committee is far removed from the FANR, although Chairman Kim occasionally meets with Mr Kim Chong-p'il.

Like the Gingko Tree Associations and the Hanmoim, however, central figures of the committee are the FANR members who frequently meet with other members of the FANR. Therefore, it is difficult to assume that activities of the committee will be entirely unrelated with that of the FANR, if the former government circles are to reopen their political ambition.

The Korea National Party is in a similar situation. At present, 11 out of the 21 assemblymen who belong to the National Party, including president Yi Mansop, are former Republicans, and assemblymen Kim Kwang-su, Choe Chae-gu, Kim Yong-chae, Kim Hyo-yong, and Cho Yong-chik are also members of the FANR's management committee.

"Many on the administrative staff of the Korea National Party are also members of the former government circles. I think a large number of the National Party members, including current assemblymen, will want to join Mr Kim Chong-p'il or the FANR when the critical moment arrives. However, since the National Party is presently active in politics, the party members are taking a rather cautious position," explained a member of the National Party.

Likewise, Mr Kim Chong-p'il is reacting with caution. At a social gathering of the FANR's Commemoration Council on 2 March, a National Party assemblyman who is also the party's executive staff said, "I think the National Party should support advisor Kim. What do you think?" Mr Kim Chong-p'il replied, "Since the National Party is well established today with people of great political abilities, I believe the party will continue to do well in the future. And I encourage it to do so."

What's Keeping Him From Speaking Out?

Although Mr Kim Chong-p'il has recently hinted, more clearly than ever, but still in a roundabout way, that he is willing to return to politics, he remains silent. Despite the continual pressure by members of the former government circles who would like to see a clear-cut mind-set, Mr Kim only repeats what he has already said, as if speaking to himself.

Since only he can make his own decision on returning to politics, even his close associates have trouble predicting the outcome. Indeed, what could he be thinking about at this moment? To relieve our anxiety somewhat, and to get a sense of what's in his mind, let's review some of the conversations he has recently shared with members of the FANR on various occasions.

At the General Affairs Council Meeting on 26 February--Not too long ago, a literary magnate advised me, "You should praise and give credit to (the late President Pak Chong-hui) for every success during the 18 years of the Republican reign, and you should take the blame for all the failures until your death."

I understand all your honest advice that I should make myself clear. It's O.K. now to express ourselves. Let's work together step by step, so that my colleagues and I can gradually and firmly extend our tasks outside the FANR.

Considering that you will positively interpret my works, which might sound somewhat abstract, into broader terms, I'll restrain my tongue.

At the Public Relations Council Meeting on 28 February--It seems that most of your talks concern urging me to become more active. I feel extremely sorry that I am unable to give a direct response. I know it's like trying to scratch my toes with my shoes on.

This is no time to show my card. Since we are still in such a political situation which continuously provides a strong man with favorable conditions to lead, no guidepost exists to show us directions for tomorrow. In that sense, the spring has not yet arrived.

However, Galileo said, "Earth still turns no matter what." Likewise, public sentiment keeps moving no matter what happens in our society. If the movement of public sentiment is encouraging, I'll quietly depend on the public will.

In this world, it is sometimes a crime for a person not to do his duty. On the other hand, some people commit an error while doing what they should not do. Also, there are things that must be done and that must not be done. The mixtures of these are what history is all about. I remained silent while thinking about all this. I was also concerned that I might commit another error if I acted imprudently.

In this world of winners and losers, what could I expect to produce or decide? One extreme creates another. That's why there is so much noise out there.

In the past, we had been just too busy making a living, but our economy has now grown substantially. Therefore, people now need a leader who will work with principles learned from the people.

I believe this is an extremely important year because I feel something that we do this year will have a significant impact 2 or 3 years from now.

I have already made up my mind as to how to spend the rest of my life. I'll talk about it when the time comes.

Konrad Adenauer, who turned West Germany into a great economic power from the ruins of the World War II, served his country for 14 years after he became prime minister at the age of 74. He passed away 3 years after he left his position. Since we are only in our early sixties we are still able to energize ourselves, we need not be impatient.

At the Commemoration Council Meeting on 2 March--I am overwhelmed by my colleagues' reproaching me for not having done any significant commemorative work for the late President Pak Chong-hui for more than 7 years since his death. But I think we should be a little more patient.

An American professor studying Korean affairs said, "Deep in the Korean people's mind lies Confucianism. Since they tend to act authoritatively while feeling proud of their long history and tradition, there are many obstacles that make democratization difficult." What he meant was that the current democratization issues in Korea are not entirely encouraging.

We are worried, too. What, when, and how can we help democratization? But we must not act in a hasty manner.

At the Research Council Meeting on 5 March--I am neither pessimistic nor optimistic about today's clouded and worrisome political reality. We must move, step by step, toward tomorrow. There is something that I would like to ask today's leaders. They should recognize the importance of yesterday. Today exists because of yesterday, and today exists for tomorrow.

We are the people who have already experienced building the foundation, and possess executive abilities. There is a lot of talk about the Republican Party. What's wrong with the Republican Party. Of course, there was a certain amount of trial and error, but today's government is founded on the very ground of that era.

Let us quietly assume the role of the basic ground for tomorrow. We also know how to push ourselves. There will again be a time when we must push ourselves.

At the Women's Council Meeting on 7 March--I have done a lot of thinking about what to say to the public, how to pay the remaining charges, how to apologize for past errors, and what to do next. I am sure there will be sufficient time to talk about it in the future.

If people can survive comfortably without people like me getting involved, I do not think I should even bother to join them. However, present circumstances do not appear that way.

A colleague of mine once advised me to give up the nature of Chungchong Province. But there are many historically respectable people in Chungchong Province who risked their lives to defend their country. So do I have such a will, determination, and courage to sacrifice my life for my country.

Creation of a New Party Depends on the Outcome of Constitutional Revision

In view of such objective conditions as the FANR's organizational expansion, unity of the former government circles, and supports from outside organizations, it can be said that Mr Kim Chong-p'il is well prepared to create a new party based on the FANR's manpower and systems.

As mentioned earlier, since his return to Korea in February of last year, Mr Kim has met and spoken with a lot of people in Seoul and all over the country. He has met with people from all walks of life, including members of the former government circles centered on the FANR and Gingko Tree Association and people from economic, financial, academic, the press, women's, and cultural and artistic circles, and even laborers, peasants, and students.

"He has met with several thousand people. He has had face-to-face talks with many people in public life at all kinds of restaurants. While doing so, he has had opportunities to measure various public opinions and to evaluate himself. Of course, I think he has also examined the root structure of the former Republican Party. I think he has already made his decision and is just waiting for the right time," said an FANR executive who is well aware of Mr Kim Chong-p'il's movement.

He added, "If a new party of the former government circles would enter the next election, I think it can expect to win 60-70 seats, assuming that there are 184 seats in 92 electoral districts at present. During the 11th and 12th general election periods, 30-40 candidates of the former Republican Party were defeated in the third place by a small margin. If those people gain supports from a new party, their chances can be pretty good."

However, a new party is not born just because some of the necessary conditions are met and a favorable outcome is projected.

In order for the former government circles, including former president of the Republican Party, Kim Chong-p'il, to create a new party, the following two conditions must be met.

First, Mr Kim Chong-p'il, who was the heir of the former Republican government, must make a humble atonement for all the sins committed during the long 18 years of reign and must obtain a public judgment for all the merits and demerits.

Second, creation of a new party requires a determined support in today's political reality. This is because a new party originating from the former government circles can be put into a delicate relationship with the Democratic Justice Party (DJP), the present ruling party.

It is not impossible for part of the DJP to break away. This problem could be also closely related with the shifting power structure of a new constitution.

Thus, creation of a new party could depend largely on the outcome of the present political situation revolving around the issues of constitutional revision, which is now nearing an end.

Mr Kim Chong-p'il, who has been through ups and downs, and sweetness and bitterness of life, is only repeating the words, "It feels like spring, but no one knows how long the late cold will last," knows the present political conditions too well.

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KIM TAE-CHUNG'S 'REPUBLIC CONFEDERATION' GOVERNMENT EXPLAINED

41070244 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 18 Aug 87 p 3

[Article by reporter Pu Chi-yong, "What is the 'Republic Confederation System?'"]

[Text] During his speech at the commemoration of the 42d anniversary of liberation held at the Committee for the Promotion of Democracy [CPD] this past 15 August, advisor to the Reunification Democratic Party [RDP] Kim Tae-chung presented his proposal for a republic confederation system and disclosed his ideas on unification.

It must be noted that in his address advisor Kim for the first time mentioned his views on unification in a public political occasion, thereby making his views on unification "official." His views on that subject have previously only been glimpsed in fragmentary form in his writings and interviews.

A special feature of advisor Kim's proposal for a republic confederation is the theory of unification in stages, with various preconditions. On 16 August advisor Kim told reporters that "The North Korean communists will give up their illicit ambition to communize the South only when a democratic government is established and it receives the spontaneous and total support of the people." He emphasized the fact that the first stage of his unification plan is "the establishment of a democratic government," and that "the North must abandon its wild desire to communize."

The second condition for a republic confederation is a "four power guarantee" for establishment of a framework for a peaceful system for the Korean Peninsula. After the establishment of a democratic government, Korea must use diplomacy to induce the four major powers--the United States, Japan, China, and the Soviet Union--to make a joint declaration guaranteeing peace.

The core of his theory for a republic confederation system is that once democratic government is established and a four-power guarantee of peace is in place, then:

Completely independent governments, having differing ideologies and systems, would be recognized in North and South Korea; and a "symbolic" confederal organ with very restricted authority would be established above the two independent governments.

The confederal organ would consist of a confederal government made up of representatives sent from both independent governments, and a confederal assembly made up of popularly elected representatives. The purely "symbolic" confederal government, would have only authority for exchanges such as are presently sought with other communist bloc nations, such as economic, cultural, academic, athletic, journalistic, and humane exchanges. Moreover, his proposal is for the confederal assembly simply to be a body where representatives from North and South meet to share the functions of the confederal government, under the general principle of searching for ways to restore national harmony and unity.

Advisor Kim says that what the confederal organ can do is very much "like going sightseeing in the Kumgang mountains or going to Wonsan beach resort," but this will act as the first stage toward stabilizing the mood of peace and the restoration of national unity.

It is said that it will be possible to transfer the authority of the independent governments to the central government, and to bring about a completely unified government on the basis of adjustments in mutual understanding under this "one federation and two independent governments" system. However, another special part of the proposal is the supposition that such a transfer of power is "a task for the next generation."

However, it is asserted that if the purely symbolic and limited confederal organ is put in place, then it will be possible some 30 or 40 years or more from now to form a government that would have the powers of national defense and foreign relations and could bring about unification.

A member of advisor Kim's group made this comment concerning his openly expressing this confederation proposal: "He presumably took into account the fact that since 29 June, there is popular agreement on the first stage of and pre-condition for unification--establishment of a democratic government--and that political negotiations on that subject are beginning.

Meanwhile, advisor Kim and his people say that there is a great difference in content between this plan for a republic confederation system and the so-called "confederal unification proposal" made by North Korea.

The North Korean proposal would establish a "national unification" government in which both South and North would participate on an equal basis. Under this there would be implemented a "system of regional autonomy," with the South and North "regional governments" making up one autonomous government. By contrast, the greatest difference between this and advisor Kim's republic confederation system is that the latter recognizes the independence of each government. Moreover, they explain, the North's confederal system would place both military affairs and foreign relations under the control of the central government, but in contrast the "republic confederation" system simply gives symbolic recognition to standards for exchanges.

Advisor Kim criticizes the North's plan, "The North's proposal for actual and complete unification cannot be realized at the present stage." And he adds that his own republic confederation plan also requires, as an absolute condition, that the North abandon its desire for communization and make a sincere response.

However, within the Kim Tae-chung group some feel that the RDP platform's unification policy, which became an issue this past May, was only a theoretical statement. And such items as the primacy of unification and exchanges in various fields, and therefore Kim Tae-chung's unification idea are an example of a detailed proposal that has expanded and advanced the party's platform and policies.

However, setting aside theoretical considerations, if one considers the internal party dynamics and the new trend on the unification issue within the RDP, advisor Kim's unification plan, although now stated officially, is not at present very likely to become the unification position of the party. The Kim Yong-sam group has not as yet changed the language used to express the RDP's unification doctrine, and within the Kim Tae-chung group as well, since Mr Kim's theory is a "proprietary" one, the view is firmly held that it is best to maintain its uniqueness rather than to make it a position of the RDP.

Meanwhile, there are also differences between advisor Kim's republic confederation system and the January 1982 government proposal for a "national unity democratic unification plan." This plan, which was set forth by the Fifth Republic, presented a linked process that would lead to achievement of a "united democratic republic," a single sovereign state unified through the drafting of a unified constitution and general elections. Specifically, the plan proposes a process for achieving unification in stages: formation of a national unification consultative assembly made up of South and North Korean representatives who represent the will of the people; drafting a unification constitution through this consultative body; endorsement of this constitution through a popular referendum; and general elections, a unification assembly, formation of a unified government, and creation of a united democratic republic.

In particular, the setting of difficult preconditions--such as renunciation by the North of its ambition to communize the country and a four-power guarantee--tells us that there is still a question of whether this unification plan can be implemented in our present situation. In the sense that one of the preconditions for this unification plan--the four-power guarantee of peace--includes elements that are not "something we can control," but are rather "other-controlled," one supposes that there remain some things to be arranged.

12837/12859

TRADE SURPLUS FOR 1987 EXPECTED TO REACH \$10 BILLION

41000003 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 20 Oct 87 p 9

[Text]

The nation's current account surplus is expected to approach \$10 billion this year.

Government sources said yesterday that the surplus surpassed \$7 billion during the first nine months of this year, the targeted goal for whole months of this year.

The sources said the current account surplus in September recorded \$1,350 million, bringing the total for the first nine months to \$7,025.5 million.

Such a sharp increase was ascribed to trade surplus scaled at \$1.1 billion thanks to massive shipments in September, which were suspended due to labor disturbances in August doubled with advance shipment prior to a series of consecutive holidays early in October, and the expansion of surplus in invisible trade and transfers.

If a massive current account surplus is considered in December every year, the total surplus in balance of payment is expected to far outpace \$9 billion in total this year, although exports are sluggish in October due to consecutive holidays.

In the overall economic policy operation at the outset, the government projected the current account surplus for this year at \$5 billion, \$400 million more than last year's figures.

As the current account surplus continued to increase by a large margin by June, the government readjusted the projected surplus to \$7 billion for this

year, while making efforts to dull the increase margin such as allocation of special loan in foreign currency denomination term scaled at \$2.5 billion.

In the exchange rate negotiations between Korean currency and U.S. dollar with the International Monetary Fund in June, the government promised that the country would peg the surplus at the \$7 billion level.

To this end, the government appreciated the Korean currency against U.S. dollar a little sharper, reduced export financing, accelerated market opening speed and established a special foreign currency loan system.

Despite the government's all-out efforts, the current account surplus continues to snowball, which might cause inflation domestically and trade friction with major advanced countries, particularly with the United States.

In particular, the United States is expected to put more pressure on the country to open markets wider and to appreciate won currency against the U.S. dollar further.

1988 BUDGET BILL EMPHASIZES SOCIOECONOMIC SECTORS

41000002 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 27 Sep-13 Oct 87

[Series of seven articles by Chong Pong-uk]

[27 Sep 87 p 6]

[Text]

Fiscal spendings for farming and fishing towns			
(in billion won)			
Programs	1987	1988	Change
General projects	347.6	369.3	1.4%
	(95.2)	(79.7)	
Regional development fund	125.0	125.0	
Farming-industrial estate formation	24.5	38.3	
	(15.5)	(31.0)	
Roads	89.7	95.1	
Others	108.4	110.9	
	(79.7)	(48.7)	
Lightening debt owed by farmers	10.9	100.3	1,141.3
		(35.0)	
Supports to National Agricultural Cooperative Federation	—	45.0	
Compensation for interest gap		34.0	
Expansion of college dormitories	10.9	21.3	
Supports to farmers' cultivated land purchase		(35.0)	
Farming and fishing base formation	153.0	181.2	18.9
	(4.8)	(6.5)	18.9
Arable land readjustment	83.2	98.1	
Draining system improvement	27.6	37.4	
	(4.8)	(6.5)	
Fishing ports construction	42.4	45.7	
Farming mechanization	5.4	13.0	511.1
		(20.0)	
Distribution system modernization	2.0	9.3	365.0
Farming and fishery fund	(113.0)	(113.0)	0
Total	518.9	673.1	26.7
	(213.0)	(254.2)	

* Figures in parentheses indicate borrowing from a special account.

The government's will to develop rural areas has remained firm in recent years as evidenced by ever increasing fiscal spendings for farming and fishing towns.

The budget bill for fiscal 1988 calls for allotting 927.3 billion won, including 254.2 billion won in borrowings from a special account, for rural projects, which represents a 26.7-percent increase over last year's 731.9 billion won.

The double-digit increase in fiscal spendings for rural areas next year will

come at a time when expenditures for socioeconomic projects will rise only 5.5 percent over this year.

The spending gap is based on the government's policy to bolster the nation's economic development by providing more funds for rural economics.

For that reason, the government initiated the formation of small farming-industrial estates in 1986 to utilize rural labor for manufacturing and help boost their non-farming income.

A ranking budget officer at the Economic Planning Board (EPB) said a year ago that rural people will find their standard of living much improved in four or five years and their income increased. This year, the government allocation for rural area development represents a nearly 700-percent increase over last year.

For improving the standard of living in rural areas, the government set up a rural development fund last year. The fund, to finance projects for piped-water supply and sewage systems and other facilities essential for modern living, will receive 250 billion won this year, which include 125 billion won raised last year.

Pavement of roads in rural areas has also been given policy emphasis. The 1988 budget bill assigned 95.1 billion won for paving roads, the combined length of which runs 780km. That amount is compared with 89.7 billion won used for that purpose last year.

Expenditures for the purpose of establishing more farming-industrial estates will increase to 69.3 billion won next year from this year's 40 billion won.

Under the sixth five-year socioeconomic plan (1987-91), the government plans to build more than 180 such industrial estates in farming areas to employ about 400,000 rural workers. Thus far, 13 such estates were formed to house 133 plants.

Next year the government will allocate 98.1 billion won in financial support to farmers to help them revive their arable

land. That figure is a 17.9-percent increase over last year's 83.2 billion won.

It will also spend 43.9 billion won for improving draining systems for cultivated land, while pouring 45.7 billion won for construction of fishing ports.

The government will pay 114 billion won for its "revolutionary policy actions" taken last March to relieve farmers and fishermen from curb loans carrying annual double-interest rates and to help needy rural people purchase arable land. It extended about 1 trillion won in loans to them to help them replace the borrowings from curb money markets with the loans.

In taking the policy action, the government lowered annual interest rates of mid- and long-term loans to farmers with cultivated land of more than 0.5ha from 10 percent to 12 percent to 8 percent and the comparable interest rates for needy farmers to 3 percent.

Because of the interest reduction, the government will pay 80 billion won to the National Agricultural Cooperation Federation which extends concessional loans to the farmers.

While pouring 33 billion won into farming mechanization projects, the government will also contribute 100 billion won to the farming fund to help increase the fund scale to 1.2 trillion won next year from 1 trillion won this year and another 13 billion won to the fishery fund to enlarge it to 384 billion won from 350 billion won.

[29 Sep 87 p 6]

[Text]

Fiscal spendings for social welfare programs			
(in billion won)			
Program	1987	1988	Change
Pan-national medical insurance system	58.7	133.3	127.1%
Medical insurance for all rural people	18.1	80.5	
Preparations for application of the system to all urbanities in 1989	—	25.4	
Supports to clinics in rural areas	40.6	27.4	
National pension system	5.1	21.8	327.5
Minimum wage system	0.1	0.4	300.0
Supports to needy people	238.6	277.8	15.2
	(20.0)	(20.0)	
Judicial assistance to needy people	0.7	3.0	328.6
Supports to social welfare facilities	43.1	53.4	23.9
Welfare programs for skilled workers	24.2	39.6	63.6
Expansion of benefits to skilled workers	1.0	2.8	
Job training center	6.9	16.5	
Welfare facilities for laborers	7.5	10.2	
Prevention of industrial disasters & supports to their victims	8.8	10.1	
Total	370.5	529.3	40.7
	(20.0)	(20.0)	

* The figure in parentheses indicates borrowings from a special account.

Fiscal 1988 will bring more assistance to rural people who cannot afford medical bills as a medical insurance system will be available to all rural citizens next year.

According to the budget bill for fiscal 1988, the government plans to spend 133.3 billion won on medical projects, representing a 127.1-percent increase over this year. The allocation accounts for 24.3 percent of the proposed 1988 expenditures for social welfare projects standing at 549.3 billion won.

As of the end of last year, 57.1 percent of Koreans benefited from the medical insurance system, which is expected to rise to 79.5 percent next year. The government plans to expand the benefits to all urban areas by 1989.

For that purpose, the government will spend 41 billion won in premiums for rural people, while pouring another 39.5 billion won into 139 medical insurance associations in rural areas.

It will also provide 27.4 billion won for expanding and improving medical facilities in farming and fishing towns.

The preparatory works for expanding the pan-national insurance system to all urban areas in 1989 will require 25.4 billion won next year.

With that allotment, the number of medical doctors in rural areas will increase to 4,185 next year from the present 2,948. The 41.0 billion won in premiums for needy rural people represents 23 percent of premiums to be collected from all rural insurers.

Next year the government will also inaugurate a national pension system and a minimum wage system for laborers. The operation of the pension system will require 21.8 billion won next year.

The 4.2 million laborers in companies with 10 or more employees will be eligible for the pensions.

Under the government plan, the pension fund to be established next year will total 584.5 billion won. Of that amount, 290 billion won will be lent to a special account to be set up next year for financ-

ing the government's investment and loan projects.

The government plans to spend 400 million won for operating a minimum wage system to be applied to all companies with 10 or more employees next year.

The lion's share of welfare spending next year will go to projects supporting needy people who numbered 2,354,000 last year, representing 5.6 percent of the nation's population.

Although their numbers will decrease to 2,290,000 next year, such expenditures will increase 15.2 percent from this year's 258.6 billion won to 297.8 billion won.

With that amount of fiscal spendings, the government will also pay all or part of the tuitions for 53,000 needy students attending commercial or technical high schools, while giving job training to 8,000 other people.

The budget bill allotted 53.4 billion won for social welfare facilities, such as orphanages and asylums for the aged people. A total of 74,200 people will be housed in 627 such facilities next year, according to estimates of the Economic Planning Board (EPB).

The average number of people to be housed each in welfare facilities will decrease to 118 next year from this year's 129.

Another welfare program next year will concern skilled workers and other laborers. Under the budget bill for fiscal 1988, spendings for them will total 39.6 billion won, up 63.6 percent from this year's 24.2 billion won.

The government will build 1,500 rental apartments for young workers at companies with less than 100 employees, while giving job training to 10,000 persons. This year 1,000 such rental apartments were constructed.

Projects for the laborers also include construction of three clinics for children of laborers who have suffered from industrial disasters, and the establishment of a college to educate teachers to teach at job training centers.

[1 Oct 87 p 6]

[Text]

For a nation whose economy depends on exports, technological development is a prerequisite to strengthening the international competitiveness of its industries. Based on this judgment, the nation's sixth five-year socioeconomic development plan (1987-91) calls for raising R&D investments to a level equivalent to 3 percent of the GNP by the target year.

To attain the goal, the government increased R&D investment to 2 percent of

GNP last year and plans to push up it to 2.2 percent this year. To that effect, the government increased spending for R&D programs to 553.3 billion won from 462.1 billion won last year.

The budget bill for fiscal 1988 calls for spending 630.1 billion won on R&D projects. The figure represents a 13.9 percent increase this year and accounts for 25 percent of the nation's projected R&D investment of 2,534.7 billion won or 2.4 percent of the estimated GNP next year.

Fiscal spendings for R&D and manpower development			
(in billion won)			
Projects	1987	1988	Change
Strengthening of research activities	373.0	455.5	22.2%
Specific R&D projects	(17.0)	(21.0)	
Industrial development fund	65.0	84.0	
10.0	10.0	10.0	
(15.0)	(18.0)		
Supports to research institutes	255.4	312.8	
(2.0)	(3.0)		
Supports to colleges	42.6	48.7	
Manpower development	50.4	65.7	30.4
Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology	7.3	7.6	
Korea Institute of Technology	2.4	3.6	
Subsidies to job training centers	37.9	51.4	
Attraction of Korean scholars in foreign countries and overseas training projects	2.8	3.1	
Taedok science town	64.7	33.2	-48.7
Introduction of modern equipment for weather forecast	2.2	3.2	45.5
Others	26.0	24.5	12.0
(20.0)	(27.0)		
Total	516.3	582.1	13.9
	(37.0)	(48.0)	

* Figures in parentheses indicate borrowings from a special account.

First of all, spending on research programs next year will rise 29.2 percent from this year's 65 billion to 84 billion won — 65 billion won for basic research projects and 19 billion won for development of industrial technology.

Subsidies to 24 state-invested research institutes will increase to 205 billion won next year from this year's 162.2 billion won, with another 110.8 billion won granted to other research institutions.

With government support, state-run institutes will increase the number of scholars by 208 and other manpower by 432, while introducing modern research equipment.

The budget bill increased support for research at colleges to 48.7 billion won from this year's 42.6 billion won.

For training more technicians, government subsidies to the Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (KAIST) and the Korea Institute of Technology will increase to 11.2 billion won from 9.7 billion this year. The institutes will use the money to increase their enrollment quota to 3,954 from this year's 3,294.

The 1988 budget bill also calls for

spending 3.1 billion won to attract 200 Korean scholars residing in foreign countries to return to the nation and sending 200 persons to advanced countries for post-doctorate education.

Construction in the Taedok science town to house KAIST and the Korea Research Institute of Energy and Resources will require 9 billion won next year. The projects have cost 96.2 billion won so far and will require a further 54.8 billion won, including 9 billion won next year.

The Taedok science town, located some 200km south of Seoul, will get a total of 33.2 billion won from the government.

Inaccurate weather forecasts have been a target of public complaints. To remedy the situation, the government started to modernize weather forecasting equipment last year at a cost of 2.2 billion won. Next year spending for that purpose will be 3.2 billion won.

In addition to government outlays, the Central Meteorological Service is inducing \$17.5 million in loans from the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund of Japan to purchase modern equipment. The loans include \$5.4 million set for next year.

[2 Oct 87 p 6]

[Text]

Educational institutions traditionally have been given the largest portion of fiscal allocations, second only to national

defense, since the inauguration of the republic in 1948. In keeping with this policy, the share of educational outlays in the entire budget bill for fiscal 1988 increased to 20.6 percent from this year's 19.4 percent.

Fiscal spendings for education projects			
(In billion won)			
Project	1987	1988	Change
Primary, middle and high schools	2,637.4	3,063.8	16.2%
Personnel cost	2,036.8	2,403.6	
Operation cost	238.6	282.8	
Facility investments	362.0	377.4	
Colleges & educational administration	486.5	555.5	14.2
Facility investments	82.2	84.0	
Operation of colleges	211.9	244.7	
Educational foreign loans	57.8	62.8	
Research subsidies and scholarships	50.1	57.8	
Library construction & overseas training	30.8	41.3	
Operation of academic and arts institutions	21.4	16.9	
Educational administration & others	32.4	48.0	
Total	3,123.9	3,619.3	15.9

Funds for education next year are to rise 15.9 percent from this year's 3,123.9 billion won to 3,619.3 billion won while the overall budget increase rate will stand at 9.2 percent.

The increase in educational expenditures, slated at 495.4 billion won, represents 33.4 percent of 1,482.3 billion won, the total increase portion of the 1988 budget bill from this year's budget.

Elementary, middle and high schools, colleges and universities, educational administration and other projects are to benefit from the added funds.

Next year, the government plans to increase outlays for primary, middle and high schools 16.2 percent from this year's 2,637.4 billion won to 3,063.8 billion won, for the purposes of raising teachers' salaries by 9 percent and increasing the number of teachers by 8,351.

Next year, the number of students per teacher will decrease to 35.7 from this year's 36.4 at primary schools, and to 28.4 from this year's 30.3 at middle and high schools.

With the construction of more class rooms and increasing the volume of teachers, the per-class student number at elementary schools and middle schools will decrease to 56 from this year's 58.

The government will spend 12.5 billion won next year to supply 1,648 primary, middle and high schools in provincial capital cities each with a vehicle, while increasing scholarship loans for middle and high schools to 19.9 billion won from this year's 4.8 billion won.

Next year, 240 billion won will be used for the construction of 995 class rooms for primary schools and the improvement of facilities, and 137.4 billion won for build-

ing 2,171 classes for middle and high schools and renovating other facilities.

In an effort to improve the educational quality at colleges, research subsidies to professors will be increased to 16.9 billion won from 13 billion won this year. The government will spend 3.3 billion won for dispatching 270 professors to other countries for advanced studies. This year 240 professors were sent to foreign countries for that purpose, with 2.6 billion won in fiscal supports.

Under the 1988 budget bill, 95,000 college students will be given loans to help them pay tuition, compared with this year's 88,000 recipients. That program will cost 100 billion won, up 8.9 percent from this year's 91.8 billion won.

The educational projects also call for sending 120 college students to foreign countries for studies, with 4.3 billion won in fiscal spendings. The comparable student number stands at 100 this year.

The government has placed an increasing emphasis on fostering colleges in provincial areas since the mid-1970s, in an effort to prevent population gravitation toward the Seoul area and give more opportunities for college education to youths in rural areas.

To that effect, the government will pour 73.4 billion won into building classes at colleges in provincial areas, which represents a 13.3-percent increase from this year's 64.8 billion won.

It will also pour 21.3 billion won for constructing dormitories there, to accommodate 11.4 percent of the students there, compared with 9 percent this year. The sixth five-year socioeconomic plan (1987-91) calls for increasing the comparable ratio to 25 percent.

[Text]

Fiscal spendings for social overhead capital			
(in billion won)			
Projects	1987	1988	Change
Roads	532.9	553.6	3.9%
Ports & airports	198.5 (10.0)	227.4 (5.0)	11.5
Multi-purpose dams & other facilities for flood control	163.9	234.7	43.2
Regional development & industrial estates	147.0 (30.4)	149.3 (49.1)	11.8
Subways	20.0 (123.2)	43.0 (102.5)	1.6
Total	1,062.3 (163.6)	1,208.3 (156.6)	11.3

* Figures in parentheses indicate borrowings from a special account.

The budget bill for fiscal calls for spending 553.6 billion won on road projects to raise the pavement ratio to 82.1 percent, up from this year's 80 percent. By the end of next year there will be 10,070km of paved roads, compared with 9,820km now.

Spending on roads accounts for 40.6 percent of the 1,364.9 billion won budgeted for social overhead capital, including 156.6 billion won in borrowings from a special account.

Spending on road projects in 1988 will include 204.5 billion won for road construction, 95.1 billion won for paving, 85 billion won for repayment of foreign loans, 69.7 billion won for road maintenance, 50 billion won for the construction of highways and 4.1 billion won for road examination. The budget for roads includes 45.2 billion won in loans from the Asian Development Bank.

Typhoons and heavy rainfall this year forced the government to increase spending on multi-purpose dams and other projects for flood control by 43.2 percent from 163.9 billion won this year to 234.7 billion won next year.

The budget bill calls for spending 143.7 billion won on construction of four dams — Hapchon, Chuam, Imha and Namgang — and building an embankment at the mouth of the Nakdong River. The Hapchon dam will be completed by the end of next year, at the last investment of 7.1 billion won, and construction of the main project for the Chuam dam will start in 1989, with preparatory work to be finished next year at a cost of 74.7 billion won.

Spending on other flood control projects next year is budgeted at 91 billion, up 17.7 percent over this year, including 24.4 billion won for development of areas along the Nakdong River, 24 billion won for the construction and improvement of

embankments, and 19.9 billion won for areas vulnerable to floods.

The budget bill for fiscal 1988 calls for spending 232.4 billion won, up 11.5 percent from 208.5 billion won this year, to construct or expand ports and airports.

Spending for expanding Pusan port will increase to 43.5 billion won from this year's 20.4 billion won and for Kimhae airport to 3.3 billion won from 500 million won. The expansion of Kimpo International Airport will cost 25 billion won next year, down from 43.4 billion won this year.

Outlays for the construction of a new port in Incheon will rise to 15.1 billion won from this year's 10.2 billion won, with 16.4 billion won to be spent on ports projects in Chujudo, approximately the same level as this year.

Construction of port in southeastern Kamchon will cost 10.8 billion won, up from 9.3 billion won this year, and other port projects will cost 107.3 billion won, up from this year's 102.5 billion won.

The government will spend 300 million won for detailed designs of a new airport near Chongju and 9.4 billion won for constructing small airports in other areas.

Under the budget bill, 115.5 billion won, including 49.1 billion won in borrowing from a special account, will be spent for industrial estates. The outlays will include 40.6 billion won for a second steel mill in Kwangyang Bay for Pohang Iron & Steel Co. and 49.1 billion won for anti-pollution projects in industrial estates at Onsan and Ulsan.

The government will also give 145.5 billion won to Seoul and Pusan cities to offset debts from their subway systems. Outlays for that purpose this year stand at 143.2 billion won.

Spending for development of specific areas will increase 31.8 percent from this year's 62.9 billion won to 82.9 billion won. The proposed outlays for regional development include 23.6 billion won for the Chonju area in the southwest and 29.8 billion won for national parks and tourist resorts.

[Text]

Fiscal spendings for improving living environments			
(in billion won)			
Projects	1987	1988	Change
Housing	152.6	176.2 (130.0)	100.7
Piped-water supply system	87.4 (45.0)	84.7 (54.0)	4.7
Sewage system	62.3	72.9	17.0
Anti-pollution	62.6	71.5	14.2
Total	364.9 (45.0)	405.2 (184.0)	43.7

* Figures in parentheses indicate borrowings from the special account.

Last year housing construction increased 9.3 percent over 1985 in terms of the space, while industrial construction rose 43.3 percent. The majority of the housing units built by the government and private contractors remained unsold owing to a real estate business slump caused by government policy against real estate speculation.

The housing market this year was even worse than last year. During the first eight months, housing construction fell 0.1 percent but industrial construction soared 70.7 percent.

The government plans to increase spending on the housing sector 100.7 percent over this year to 306.2 billion won next year, including 130 billion won in borrowings from a special account. Housing spending, as proposed in the budget bill for fiscal 1988, will account for 85.7 percent of the proposed outlays next year to improve living standards.

Due partly to the rising number of households and partly to the slump in the housing market, the number of owners occupied homes declined from 71.2 percent of the total in 1980 to 69.9 percent this year.

The 1988 budget bill calls for giving 190 billion won to the national housing fund, a 90 percent rise over this year.

Support to the state-run Korea National Housing Corp. and private housing contractors for projects to build rental housing units next year will increase 133.1 percent over this year's 33.8 billion won to 78.8 billion won. With that support the number of rental housing units built by the state-run housing corporation will increase to 60,000 from this year's 40,000.

The number of small-sized housing units, the so-called national housing units with a floor space of less than 18 pyong (59.4 square meters), will increase by 10,000 to 110,000 next year.

Under the budget bill, 10 billion won will be spent to develop housing sites and

another 10 billion won on the state-invested Korea Housing Bank.

In a move to supply piped-water to 74 percent of the nation's homes, up from this year's 72 percent, the government plans to spend 138.6 billion won — a 4.7 percent rise over this year's 132.4 billion won.

The daily per capita piped-water supply will increase 10 liters to 320 liters next year and the daily capacity of piped-water to 13.9 million metric tons from this year's 12.7 million tons. The number of cities with piped-water will increase to 532 next year from 509.

The construction of sewage systems, notably for industrial estates, has been given priority in recent years. The proposed fiscal spending for sewers next year totals 72.9 billion won, up 17 percent from this year's 62.3 billion won. The construction of sewage disposal plants on three industrial estates — Ulsan, Changwon and Onsan — will cost 22 billion won and urban plants will cost 47.9 billion won, according to the budget bill.

Repayment of the principal and interest on foreign loans for construction of sewage facilities next year is set at 3 billion won.

The budget includes 71.5 billion won for anti-pollution projects, a 14.2 percent increase over this year's 62.6 billion won. Anti-pollution projects include 20 billion won for the anti-pollution fund, 18.7 billion won for "dumping sites" (up from this year's 12.9 billion won) and 19.3 billion won for preventing water pollution.

[Text]

Fiscal spendings on supports to small- and medium-sized businesses			
(in billion won)			
Item	1987	1988	Change
Contributions to funds and bank	78.0	73.0	4.3%
	(62.0)	(73.0)	
Credit Guarantee Fund	20.0	20.0	
Technology Credit Guarantee Fund	5.0	5.0	
Small & Medium Industry Bank	15.0	10.0	
Mutual Aid Project Fund	10.0	10.0	
Small & Medium Industry Promotion Fund	3.0	3.0	
	(47.0)	(55.0)	
Business Inauguration Support Fund	15.0	15.0	
Industry Development Fund	10.0	10.0	
	(15.0)	(18.0)	
Supports to technology development	32.7	41.1	29.2
	(20.0)	(27.0)	
Industrial technology development	28.3	40.0	
Supports to venture capitals	4.4	1.1	
	(20.0)	(27.0)	
Formation of farming-industrial estates	24.5	38.3	73.3
	(15.5)	(31.0)	
Others	38.7	43.4	12.1
Total	173.9	195.8	20.4
	(97.5)	(131.0)	

*Figures in parentheses indicate borrowings from a special account.

The budget bill for fiscal 1988 allotted 326.8 billion won for spending on small- and medium-sized businesses, up 20.4 percent from 271.4 billion won this year.

The increase compares with a 13.7 percent rise in outlays for social overhead capital, a 13.9 percent growth in expenditures for R&D and manpower development projects and a 15.9 percent increase in spending for educational projects.

The proposed outlay for small- and medium-sized companies includes 131 billion won in borrowings from a special account designed to support government's contributions to state-run companies and to give loans to public projects.

Spending in this sector next year comprises 146 billion won for contributions to six funds and the Small and Medium Industry Bank, up 4.3 percent from this year; 68.1 billion won in support to industrial technology development projects, up 29.2 percent; 69.3 billion won for formation of farming-industrial estates, up 73.3 percent; and 43.4 billion won for other projects.

The government contribution to a fund to guarantee the repayment of credit loans to small- and medium-sized companies will be 20 billion won next year, the same level as this year. The fund will be 132 billion won and will guarantee repayment of a maximum 3,320.4 billion won of loans. The guarantee is 17.7 percent up over this year's 2,820.4 billion won.

The government will also contribute 10 billion won each to the Small & Medium Industry Bank, a state-run financial institution set up for giving loans to small- and medium-sized businesses, and the Mutual Aid Project Fund, designed to give loans small businesses facing financial pinch, to bring the scale of the fund to 75.5 billion won next year.

The budget bill calls for contributing 58 billion won, including 55 billion won in borrowings from a special account, to the Small & Medium Industry Promotion Fund and 15 billion won to a fund designed to give financial aid to start-up small and medium businesses. The former fund will be scaled at 331.1 billion won next year and the latter at 50.8 billion won.

There is another fund set up to guarantee the repayment of credit loans to small- and medium-sized companies — those armed with specific R&D projects. The fund will be scaled at 9.1 billion won comprising 5 billion won in contribution from the government and 4.1 billion won from the private sector. Next year the fund can guarantee repayment of a maximum 132.5 billion won in loans, compared with this year's 50 billion won.

Small businesses are also entitled to loans from the Industry Development Fund to be scaled at 105.5 billion won next year. The government contribution to the fund next year will be 28 billion won, including 18 billion won in borrowings from

a special account, compared with this year's 25 billion won. All companies engaging in industrial technology development are qualified for loans from the fund.

The 1988 budget bill also calls for 40 billion won in direct loans to small- and medium-sized businesses to help them develop industrial technology and 28.1 billion won loans to venture capital companies.

Fiscal spending for the formation of farming-industrial estates will be 69.3 billion won next year, up 73.3 percent from this year's 40 billion won. The small-sized industrial estates in farming areas are designed to help farmers increase non-farming income and to industrialize the whole nation. By the end of 1991, the target of the sixth five-year socioeconomic development plan is to construct 180 farming-industrial estates throughout the nation. So far 41 such estates were formed to house 344 factories and employ 64,000 rural people.

/9274

10 MILLIONTH TELEPHONE INSTALLED

41000001 Seoul NEWSREVIEW in English 3 Oct 87 p 24

[Text]

Korea enters into a new era in the nation's telecommunications development as it has shattered a 10 million mark in the number of telephone lines installed throughout the country, thus coming closer to a full-fledged information age.

This epochal event comes after the nation's communications sector reached the level of advanced countries with the completion of a nationwide direct distance dialing (DDD) network July 1, this year.

Automatic telephone calls are now made available to any part of the country, including the 491 inhabited islands, under the DDD system, launched 1982 when the Fifth Five-Year Socio-Economic Plan started.

The number of telephones in the country surpassed the 10 million mark on Sept. 30 when additional 50,000 lines are installed for the Mok-dong telephone office in Kangso-gu, west of the capital.

The expansion project has come to contribute to a considerable extent to solve the long-standing problem of backlogged subscription orders and has opened an age of one telephone per household.

The nation continues to expand the telecommunication facilities and to renovate the telecommunication systems in rural areas. In the meantime, the Korea Telecommunication Authority (KTA) spare no efforts to provide new types of services applying newly developed technologies to meet the increasing sophisticated and diversified user demands and to reform customers service procedures and revise the tariff system for the interests of public users.

Especially, a priority has been given to renovate the rural telephone systems. Owing to this efforts, the local telephone service areas were widened, the remote small villages with about 10

households were accommodated into local service area and telephone systems in the coastal islands were automatized.

To meet the expected increase for quality international telecommunications in the future, the nation joined in the construction of trans-Pacific underwater optical fiber cable system linking the United States, Hawaii, Japan and the Korean peninsula. The cable network is to be completed in 1990. Korea will invest \$55,125,000 in the project for five years from 1986, officials said.

The nation is currently operating a submarine coaxial cable system linking Japan with a capacity of 2,700 channels. Only 569 channels are now in operation.

The KTA now operates three local earth stations and a potable station through Intelsat system over Pacific and Indian Ocean regions. Another station is now planned for construction at the site of the Poun Earth Station.

It is largely the ultramodern communication technology, put into practical use since late 1970s, that has made it for these achievements to be made in a short time.

The nation last year succeeded in the digital switching system, TDX-1, which played a pivotal role in the development of technology.

The TDX-1 (Time Division Exchange) was installed and went into operation last March in four areas — Muju in Chollabuk-do, Kapyong and Chongok both in Kyonggi-do and Koryong in Kyongsangbuk-do.

With the operation of the system, which is capable of handling up to 10,240 telephone circuits at a time, telephone subscribers in the areas are able to make direct calls to anywhere in the country with special telephone services such as speed calling, call waiting and absentee calling.

The KTA installed 189,000 telephone lines connected with TDX-1A, an improved version of TDX-1, at 24 locations during the February to June period.

The TDX-1A supply plans calls for 206,000 lines this year and 250,000 lines in 1988.

To cope with ever-increasing demand in the future information society in the year 2,000, the authority has forged ahead with a long-range project to develop TDX-10, a more advanced system, that can accommodate up to 100,000 telephone lines at one time.

The KTA has also succeeded to develop a variety of the optical cable systems which have such remarkable advantages as small sizes, light weight and low attenuation.

The KTA has allocated about three percent of its total revenues annually.

Emphasis in the research and development projects are given on digital switching system, optical communications, semiconductors and optical fiber cable system.

The nation has began research activities to lay foundation for the development of Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN), which is prerequisite for future information society.

The new technology the nation needs for the development of ISDN includes conversion facility, mixed mode terminals, interworking between different networks and systems, economic user network interface and compatible signalling method.

To this end, the nation successfully completed the development of TVX computer terminals in 1985.

Progress had been made for the development of technologies, mixed-mode TTX-FAX terminals, narrow-band user network interface equipment and multiplexer for ISDN subscribers. The up-to-date equipment is to be completed this year. □

SNU TEAM DEVELOPS IC LAYOUT EDITOR

41070250b Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 15 Jul 87 p 8

[Text] A semiconductor chip design aid system, which is a 2-way conversation system, was developed by a Seoul National University [SNU] VLSI-team. The system is developed for personal computers and provides information for IC layout.

On the 15th, the Korea Information Processors Association stated that professors and graduate students had developed an IC layout editor, which is used to design VLSI chips, and is one of the computer aided design systems. It's main purpose is to design the necessary masking and editing through 2-way interaction, while also providing the processed data.

With the use of such a system, the semiconductor chip design time is shortened; it reduces error in the designing procedure; and it reduces the design cost, which is the major portion of the chip price.

The development began after November 1985, and this IC layout editor is compatible with the 16 bit personal computer, a clone of IBM AT, and uses IBM personal computer hardware such as graphic monitor, mouse, and board, etc.

This system was developed by the electronic computer engineering department of Seoul National University, and its development stimulates international competition in the semiconductor industry and, furthermore, it will benefit activity in higher education.

12482/09599

DEVELOPMENT OF NEW MODEL ROBOTS NOTED

41070250a Seoul HANKUK KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 31 Aug 87 p 4

[Text] The domestic demand for robots has increased drastically since the electronic and the automobile industries have invested vigorously in their facilities, and, in addition to that, the prospect of exporting robots is becoming brighter and the robotic industries are expanding their production facilities and developing new models. Hyundai Heavy Industries, Daewoo Heavy Industries, and Samsung Co., Ltd. have increased their demands to twice that of the previous year or 680 units, and this amount will be increased to about 1,000 units by next year. According to this project, the robotic industries will develop artificial intelligence robots and new functional robots as well as produce conventional robots.

By the end of this month, Hyundai Heavy Industries will have completed a production plant for robots only, and the annual production capacity will be increased from 200 units to 300 units. This will be done with the intention that robot manufacturing will become one facet of their production.

Since 1984, Hyundai has been engaged in robot development and is producing 5 to 6 jointed robots and spot welding x-y axis robots, and is planning to commence the development of robots with time sensing and artificial intelligence so that the use of robots will be expanded to transportation, assembly, and painting.

To achieve this, Hyundai invited Korean engineers from America to a welding institute in Korea, where the staff of 20 in the institute and the invited engineers will be engaged in the basic design of robots and the production of test models.

During this year, Hyundai already has produced about 200 units of robots for various functions, and the plan is to ship about 100 units to their automobile plant in Canada by the last quarter of this year. The rest of the robots will be absorbed by their domestic automobile plant.

Daewoo Heavy Industry has produced 5 to 6 jointed robots for welding--Nova 10--and by the beginning of next year, it is planning to produce three additional new models.

Daewoo has decided to invest 800 million won in research and development to develop various robots such as 4-jointed robots--Gentry--for assembly by September, 4-jointed pneumatic welding robots by October, and spot welding x-y axis robots by January of 1988.

At the same time, the central research will promote development through related organizations to achieve 80 percent domestic independence in robot production.

Daewoo is planning to produce 52 units this year, and 32 units will be shipped to a dealer in the United States of America, Automaker Co., which will then distribute them worldwide. Additionally, the robots will be delivered to Daewoo Motor Co., Orion Electronics, and other firms for a total of 20 units.

By next year, Daewoo is planning to expand its robot manufacturing facility to increase production to 150 units, three times the current production.

Samsung Co., Ltd. produced electronic camera part assembly robots--Wiseman--but it has also begun to develop robots for welding and transportation.

Samsung is about to finish the development of x-y axis robots for high speed transportation by this October. The vertical multijointed robots for welding will be developed by July of 1989 after investing 700 million won.

As for the time sensing robots, as of June, they were codeveloped with Korea Institute of Science and Technology and such robots are in operation on the camera production line.

Samsung will produce 29 robots for assembly operation between August and the end of this year, and these will be delivered to Samsung Electronics, Samsung Watch, and Samsung Light Bulb, and at the same time, Samsung is trying to join with overseas dealers.

With an increased domestic demand, robot manufacturing activities are vigorous, and Fanus of Japan plans to assemble and produce robots in Korea. Fanus realized that 80 percent of domestic needs are supplied by imports, so that next year, Fanus will produce welding and assembling robots with Korea Numeric, which is a joint Japan-Korea firm.

12482/09599

RESERVE FORCES TRAINING INTENSIFIED

41070222 Seoul NAEWOE TONGSIN in Korean 19 Jun 87 pp 1J-7J

[Article: "The Real Condition of the Recent Intensification of the North Korean Puppet Forces Combat Capability; Combat Training Even for Women in Soldiers' Families"]

[Text] Seoul, NAEWOE--While North Korea has recently begun turning women in soldiers' families, between the ages of 17 and 55, into militia forces, it is also concentrating on the intensification of military training for existing militia forces, including the Worker-Peasant Red Guards, and on strengthening the regular forces.

As a part of the policy for strengthening military power North Korea has integrated all of the inhabitants into the military command system identical with the active forces in order to complete an instant wartime mobilization system. Amid this it has been learned that women, between the ages of 17 and 55, of all soldiers' families have been turned into combat personnel to perform wartime duties instantly.

On the pretext that women of soldiers' families are trained to confront the so-called enemy, North Korea is reportedly integrating them into military organizations and carrying out various types of intensive military training for them.

North Korean moves to strengthen the combat capability of the inhabitants are assessed as an attempt to enable instant mobilization of the inhabitants in wartime, as well as to reinforce the regular forces through military training.

It is especially designed to make soldiers' families perform local defense and combat duty support for various types of combat without evacuating or withdrawing them from their current residences in wartime.

Military training for these soldiers' families is given 10 times (usually once a month) a year, a total of 120 hours, or once every month for 3 days, 4 hours each afternoon.

Military training consists of emergency call-ups, performance procedures, basic education, marksmanship, and tactical training after call-ups.

Emergency call-ups are initiated by emergency bells or bells ringing without warning. The families responding, each carrying a combat pack weighing about 15 kilograms, including a regulation uniform and rice for two orders, assemble at assembly points. Following an inspection by respective military commands these families join designated military units under the command of active duty officers, thus becoming familiar with the principles of emergency call-up. Through unit training these families receive basic education consisting of party policies lectured by military officers, "Kim Il-song's instructions," and "Quotations from Kim Il-song" in order to be inculcated in spiritual armament through political-ideological education. They also receive training in the mechanics of their fire arms, AK rifles, firing, repairs, marksmanship, and live ammunition training.

At each training call-up, as a special part of their tactical training these families march with packaged gear about 12 kilometers in the fields around military posts and villages, to receive other self-defense training, including the defense position structuring and deployment in anticipation of airborne drops of special forces.

On the other hand, together with the promotion of turning soldiers' families into combat forces, North Korea has recently further stepped up the military training of already organized military organizations such as the "Worker-Peasant Red Guards," the "Red Youth Honor Guards," and the "Training Units," thus frantically intensifying further the combat capability of all the inhabitants. The main contents include the "Worker-Peasant Red Guards" charged with a role auxiliary to the regular forces and military supply transport and participate in the rear area operations in wartime. The Worker-Peasant Red Guards come directly under the military training of the Combat Training Bureau of the Ministry of the People's Armed Forces. As part of the daily schedule members are given training for 1 to 2 hours to strengthen their combat capability, including marksmanship, fire arm disassembling and assembling, and formation drilling.

Currently, the Worker-Peasant Red Guards are organized and managed by North Korea's regional administrative units, work places, and schools. Members are males between the ages of 18 and 50, and females between the ages of 18 and 35, and membership encompasses veterans, workers, peasants, office workers, and students.

Also, the Worker-Peasant Red Guards are postured to be instantly mobilized within 12 hours in an emergency as reserve forces of the regular forces. They are also receiving military training, including assault, guerrilla warfare, armed forced march, and field training to perform special warfare (guerrilla activities).

The "Training Units." They consist of work place training units established at class 3 and higher work places with over 500 workers, and at college training units at colleges. They are being trained so that in wartime they can instantly be organized into a division. The units also receive defense training for the regions they are responsible for through joint military training with the regular forces.

Especially, work place training units made up of veterans between the ages of 20 and 40 are receiving military training more than 8 hours a week with emphasis on fostering combat capability at the level of the regular forces so that they can be instantly incorporated into active duty forces in order to perform combat duties.

Training is given by college training units as on-site collective training for 445 hours a year, and military training, including 1,780 hours of tactics and firearm handling so as to equip them with combat performance capability as junior reserve officers in the service branches.

Also, they see to it that college co-eds are fully equipped to perform auxiliary combat duties by training them in first aid, nursing, and mountain training.

The "Red Youth Honor Guards." The Red Youth Honor Guards are composed of all 5th and 6th graders in the middle and high schools between the ages of 14 and 16. As the so-called "reliable reserves" of the regular forces, they are receiving intensive military training so as to perform combat roles as do-or-die units and shock brigades in emergency.

Honor Guards at schools are receiving various types of field training comparable to that of the regular forces, including small fire arms, machine gun, and communication equipment operation training, various vehicle operation, tank operation, airborne, and artillery operation.

Girl students in the Honor Guards are also receiving training in communication, nursing, and administrative duties in order to carry out auxiliary combat roles.

Also, since 1985 the combat capability of the regular forces has been strengthened.

According to data from THE MILITARY BALANCE, 86-87, published by Britain's International Institute for Strategic Studies, at present the strength of (North Korea's) regular forces consist of an army 750,000 strong, a navy 35,000 strong, and an air force 55,000 strong. Total forces number 840,000. The strength of the para-military forces, including the Worker-Peasant Red Guards is approximately 4 million.

According to these analytical data, the intensification of North Korea military power is as follows.

Military organizations. After follow-ups to the large-scale reorganization of military organizations undertaken in 1983 the 8 military commands have been reorganized into 7 field forces commands and 1 mechanized forces command.

Army. Four artillery brigades have been created.

Armored personnel carriers--increased from 1,100 units to 1,400 units.

Various types of artillery--increased from 4,650 pieces to 4,750 pieces.

Multiple-head rockets--increased from 2,000 pieces to 2,100 pieces.

Ground-to-ground missiles--15 Scud B have been newly introduced.

Antiair Artillery--increased from 8,000 pieces to 8,500 pieces.

Navy. Five small submarines, two missile-carrying high-speed assault boats, four gun-carrying high-speed assault boats, nine large patrol boats, and eight assault-landing boats have been added.

Air Force. Its strength has been increased from 53,000 to 55,000.

Various types of fighter planes--increased from 800 to 854.

MIG-23--50 MIG 23's have been newly introduced.

Ground-to-air missiles--30 SA-3's have been deployed near Pyongyang.

An analysis shows such an intensification of military strength.

The fact that the North Korean clique is largely intensifying the combat strength of the regular forces and militia organizations proves, contrary to its outwardly disguised peace propaganda, how strongly it is pursuing its ambition for making South Korea a communist country through military force.

10372/8309

NORTH TAKES PEACE OFFENSIVE: ARMS REDUCTION

41100221 Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 27 Jul 87 p 1

[Text] Today is the 34th anniversary of our people's historic victory in the Fatherland Liberation War against the criminal armed invasion of the American imperialists.

The 3-year Fatherland Liberation War was a fierce anti-imperialist and anti-American battle to destroy the combined forces of international reaction, led by the American imperialists, and safeguard the freedom and independence of the fatherland. This was a severe trial, the like of which our people had never before experienced.

Under the peerless tested leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who is an iron-willed and ever-victorious commander and an outstanding military strategist, our people and the officers and men of our People's Armed Forces won a historic victory. They inflicted a humiliating defeat on the American aggressors in a heroic fight in which, certain of victory, they launched forth as one man into the sacred struggle to defend the fatherland and the achievements of the revolution.

As the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught:

Our people's victory in the Korean War was a victory of a revolutionary people over the reactionary forces of imperialism and a victory of a revolutionary army over the aggressive might of imperialism.

The victory our people won in the Fatherland Liberation War was a brilliant victory of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's military ideology of self-defense and his creative *chuche* tactics and strategy. That victory was a great display of the invincible might of our people and our People's Armed Forces, firmly united around the party and the leader.

Our people and our People's Armed Forces, by winning that war, defended the independence of the nation and the achievements of the revolution and protected peace in Asia and the world. By bashing in the stuck-up nose of the American imperialists, who prided themselves on being the world's strongest, they opened an era of a new upsurge of anti-imperialist and anti American struggle.

At a difficult time in the war, the Chinese people sent volunteer forces to assist our people. The peoples of socialist countries, including the Soviet Union, as well as peace-loving people from throughout the world, gave the most sincere support and encouragement to our people as well. Our people will never forget that.

Ever since the guns of war were silenced in Korea, our party and the government of our republic have worked as hard as possible to transform the cease-fire into a stable peace and to reunify the divided fatherland.

In recent years alone, we have put forward a number of proposals, such as the proposal to hold three-party talks among ourselves, the United States, and South Korea, a proposal for talks between responsible military authorities, a proposal to suspend military exercises, and a proposal to make the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free zone of peace. We have also taken the positive step of mobilizing 150,000 soldiers of the People's Armed Forces in peaceful construction. In particular, in order to make a breakthrough toward a new peaceful and relaxed state of affairs, we proposed top-level political and military talks between the North and the South. We have concentrated our sincere efforts on realizing that proposal.

The struggle for the peace and reunification of our nation is spreading vigorously among the people of South Korea as well.

However, because of the American imperialists' forcible occupation of South Korea and their aggressive policies, and because of the obstructionist maneuvers of the South Korean puppet junta, our people's heartfelt desire for a stable peace and for reunification of the fatherland cannot yet be realized. Peace on the Korean peninsula is under constant threat.

The American imperialists, who dream of world domination, are greatly augmenting aggressive armaments, including nuclear weapons, in South Korea with the strategic objective of using South Korea as a springboard for aggression against the northern half of the Republic and the Asian mainland. They are more openly maneuvering to construct a three-party U.S.-Japan-South Korea military alliance.

At present, in South Korea around 40,000 U.S. soldiers, equipped with the latest weapons of mass destruction, and almost 1 million puppet troops are kept in a constant state of mobilization. Around 1,000 nuclear weapons of all kinds, along with the means to deliver them, are at their disposal. While ceaselessly augmenting the aggressive armament in South Korea, the American imperialists, along with their South Korean puppets, are kindling a war fever by engaging in the provocative "Team Spirit" joint military exercises on a large scale every year in order to complete preparations for nuclear war. Of even greater concern is that recently the American imperialists and the Chun Tu-hwan puppet junta have been conspiring to station the American Pacific Fleet off the South Korean coast starting next year, and hold the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises on an even larger scale under the excuse of holding a "safe Olympics" in 1988.

Pursuing division and fascism and accelerating the military buildup and the preparation for war, the South Korean puppet junta, while shouting about "reunification under a liberal democratic system," is openly calling for "reunification through victory over communism." This has its roots in their wild dream of attacking the North in order to extend the South Korean reactionary colonial military fascist system to the northern half of the Republic.

Because of the reckless war schemes of the American imperialists and their running dogs, a dark cloud of nuclear war hangs heavily over our nation. The situation is so dangerous that some chance occurrence could set off a war that could explode into a world-wide thermonuclear war. This creates much concern among all the people of Korea who hunger for reunification, and among the peoples of the world who desire peace.

The only way to eliminate the state of military confrontation on the Korean peninsula, which is growing more aggravated day by day, is through total disarmament.

On the 23d, the government of the Korean Democratic People's Republic put forward a new, epochal proposal for an international disarmament conference to pave the way to a decisive stage in easing tension on the Korean peninsula and promoting peaceful reunification.

As was explained in the announcement by the government of the Republic, North and South Korea would reduce armaments in 3 stages between 1988 and 1991 and, from 1992 on, each side would maintain less than 100,000 men under arms. At the same time this was being carried out, U.S. troops and nuclear weapons would be removed from South Korea and U.S. military bases there would be dismantled. The military demarcation line and the demilitarized zone would be made into a corridor of peace and the Korean peninsula would be turned into a nuclear-free zone of peace, a buffer zone, which would pose no danger to anyone. This would brighten the prospects for a peaceful reunification of the nation as well.

Our arms reduction proposal is an expression of the ardent desire of all the people to live in peace in a reunified land, forever free of insecurity and war. This proposal is in line with the world-wide trend towards arms reduction and the relaxation of tension and is winning for our compatriots at home and abroad, of course, the overwhelming sympathy and support of communities in the world at large.

In this situation, where it is clear that not only have we once again put forward an epochal proposal for arms reduction but we will unilaterally reduce the number of men we have under arms by 100,000 by the end of this year, the responsible authorities in the United States and in South Korea must also begin moving toward disarmament, if they truly want peace and a relaxation of tension. And they must give our peace-loving proposal careful examination and consideration and must show a positive response to it.

As long as the American imperialist army of aggression continues to stay put in South Korea with no change in America's Korea policy or its Asian strategy, it is absolutely impossible to guarantee a stable peace on the Korean peninsula and the South Korean people will not be able to achieve national autonomy, democracy, or the reunification of the nation.

Becoming aware of this through personal experience over a long period of time, the youth and students and the people of South Korea are vigorously launching an anti-American, anti-Fascist struggle to win the democratization and autonomization of society and independent peaceful reunification. The resentment and anger of the South Korean people toward the forcible occupation and colonial domination of South Korea by the American imperialists, and toward the fascist military rule and nation-splitting maneuvers of their lackeys, finally exploded in June into an anti-American and anti-fascist struggle.

The people's June anti-American, anti-imperialist struggle clearly showed aggressive and treacherous forces that guns and knives will not always win. It showed how strong were the masses who had risen up vigorously to fight for a righteous cause. No longer able to withstand the strong opposition of the masses, the American imperialists and the Chun Tu-hwan junta have brought forth some deceitful "emergency measures." They are plotting to preserve and prolong colonial fascist rule and block the advance of the masses with a two-pronged tactic of conciliation and oppression.

Keeping the danger of war on the peninsula at bay and securing peace is a pressing demand of the people which now cannot be denied by any means. Autonomy, democracy, and reunification are the unanimous aims of the South Korean people.

The American imperialists must learn a lesson from their disgraceful defeat in the last Korean War and take their aggressive, meddling hands off the peninsula. The Chun Tu-hwan-Roh Tae-u junta must do as the South Korea people have demanded and cease their plotting to hold on to the reins of power and prolong dictatorship and must leave the seat of power without delay.

Autonomy and democracy can be seized only through struggle against oppressors. The South Korean people of all strata and classes must draw together tightly under the anti-American and anti-fascist banners, with no illusions about American imperialism and the military fascist elements, and must bring about the withdrawal of American imperialist aggressive troops, put an end to the colonial fascist regime, and vigorously engage to the end in the struggle to establish a democratic regime.

Today especially, when on the Korean peninsula the danger of nuclear war and permanent division is growing daily, all the Korean people, in the North, in the South, and overseas, must vigorously engage in a struggle against war, against nuclear weapons, and for peaceful reunification. This must be done in order to check and destroy the reckless arms buildup and war provocation maneuvers of the American imperialists and the Chun Tu-hwan junta, end the state of military confrontation between the North and the South, turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone of peace, and realize the independent peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

During this month of joint anti-American struggle (from 25 June to 27 July), a solidarity movement to support the just struggle of our people for peace and reunification is being carried out extensively among the peace-loving peoples of the world. This is greatly encouraging our people.

Our people, inspired by the concepts of independence, friendship, and peace, are solidly uniting with the peoples of socialist nations, the peoples of non-aligned nations, and the world's broad masses of peace-loving peoples to continue vigorously to carry out the struggle to check and destroy the aggression and war schemes of the imperialists, to realize a complete arms reduction and preserve a stable peace on the Korean peninsula, and to safeguard peace in Asia and the world.

All party members and workers, must uphold the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's historic keynote address at the first session of the 8th Supreme People's Assembly. They must go forward under the sagacious leadership of the party and vigorously engage in the three great revolutions in ideology, technology, and culture. They must further accelerate the task of modeling the whole society after the chuche idea, and create new miracles and innovations in the fight to execute productively the task for the 1st year of the upcoming Third 7-Year Plan.

Preventing war on the Korean peninsula, preserving the peace, and reunifying the fatherland is the firm national will of the Korean people. There is nothing on this earth strong enough to stand in its way.

Victory is assured for the revolutionary cause of our people, who are marching forward under the tested leadership of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il and with the highest regard for the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

United firmly around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and our party, all are fighting more resolutely to complete the great work of chuche and the independent peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

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COMBINED ENTERPRISES TIED TO THIRD ECONOMIC PLAN

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[Editorial: "Let Us Display the Superiority of Combined Enterprises More Highly"]

[Text] To accomplish the magnificent Third 7-Year Plan successfully, management of enterprises and economic guidance in accordance with the demands of the "Tae'an" work system should be definitely improved. At present, the important thing in improving the economic guidance and management of enterprises is to display the superiority of combined enterprises by managing them properly.

Our great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has instructed; "Combined enterprises should make correctly their own plans under the nation's unified and planned guidance; Economic organizational work such as cooperative production system, stockpile of materials, transportation system is to proceed responsibly; and, All the managerial activities should be undertaken with innovation and effectiveness by applying correctly the independent accounting system."

Combined enterprise is our new form of socialistic enterprise system realizing the demands of the Tae'an work system. As the economic scale got bigger and production linkage among most economic sectors grew closer, our great leader Comrade Kim Il-song provided wisely certain measures in realizing new demands for current development, to organize combined enterprises in the various sectors of the people's economy including key industries. Combined enterprise is a planning and implementation unit which plans on its own initiative and organizes, executes its own production under the unitary guidance of the state. A combined enterprise exercises enormous authority in both planning work and materials supply work and carries out the administrative activities independently employing an independent economic accounting system. It takes full responsibility for the results to the party and the state. Therefore, the success of the whole economic construction depends mainly on how to manage and operate the combined enterprises.

A combined enterprise which has met the demands for the Tae'an work system has intensified collectivism in the management of the enterprises and has

taken the responsibility of organizing and executing the production based on the unified plan of the state. Combined enterprises have profound experiences in innovative managerial activities and close cooperation among themselves, thus displaying their superior performance.

The reality shows us that when the combined enterprises, organized rationally, are operating satisfactorily, we can expect continuous innovations and accelerations in economic construction. Today, as we are striving to complete the Third 7-Year Plan more than a year and a half early, there is a demand that the outstanding superiority of combined enterprise be shown more distinctively by further upgrading their roles. As the role of combined enterprises is upgraded, can the creativity of production masses be increased and can stockpiling of materials, and cooperative production, transportation work be managed satisfactorily. By operating the independent economic accounting system in a proper manner, all the plans of combined enterprises and small factories can be accomplished more than the assigned level by the daily, monthly, and quarterly indices. Displaying their superiority by managing the combined enterprises in a proper manner is an important guarantee for developing the whole economy more rapidly by making use of the existing economic foundation effectively. To make the combined enterprises show their outstanding superiority by managing them properly, above all, collective leadership of party committee has to be intensified.

The highest organ of leadership of the combined enterprises is its party committee. All the important and new issues which challenge the combined enterprises and all tasks to fulfill the policies and demands of the party are discussed and decided collectively by the party committee of combined enterprises, and the workers do their own assigned work. The party committee of combined enterprise has a complete control over its subordinate units and puts its collective leadership into effect. Therefore, the success of managerial activities depends largely on how the party committee operates and how hard it endeavors to accomplish party policies and demands. Adhering to the whole economic activities, the party committees of combined enterprises should make all the plans and carry them out in a political manner. Especially, all the issues arising from Third 7-Year Plan should be discussed collectively at the party committee, while its directions and methods of implementation should be established concretely. And political organizational work to mobilize the party members and workers systematically toward its accomplishment should also be firmly established. At the same time, every effort should be made to have a thorough achievement of a party's economic policy by ceaselessly intensifying summation work and reallocation work, by placing and controlling the administrative mechanism, at a normal condition, of various tasks which were discussed and determined at the party committee.

The combined enterprise is the basic unit of management and operation for the state plan. Only when the combined enterprise makes a correct plan, can we expect the perfect combination of democracy and centralization in accordance with the growing size of the nation's economy and also can

its superiority be demonstrated by enhancing the degree of self-reliance and innovations of the combined enterprises. Combined enterprises, under the nation's unified guidance, should make a dynamic and scientific plan widely discussed with the mass in accordance with party policy, with demands of socialist economic law, and with reality. Combined enterprises are not only responsible for their own plans, but also responsible for the realistic plans of all factories and enterprises, making them thoroughly dovetailed to the respective unit in detail.

It is also important in managing the combined enterprises to provide the exact supplies according to the plan and contract. Only when this work is completed satisfactorily, economic development can be continuously achieved, while productions of combined enterprises, factories and other enterprises can be normalized on a higher level. By uplifting the role of functionaries of supply companies, combined enterprises should be able to provide the exact supplies and make direct contracts between the combined enterprises based on the national plan.

The General Corporation of Central Materials Supply Agencies and regional combined supply companies are like domestic socialist markets. Through them, contracts between combined enterprises are made and their administrative processes are supervised and controlled. The General Corporation of Central Materials Supply Agencies and regional combined supply companies should render assistance to making contracts among the combined enterprises and supervise and regulate their contracts to be fulfilled thoroughly in order that the supplies can be provided and used according to the plans and regulations.

It is important to organize the cooperative production in a good manner. Organizing the correct cooperative production occupies the most important place in production structure of combined enterprises. Normalization of production depends on this organizational work.

It is up to the functionaries of combined enterprises to dovetail the cooperative production, to provide the production links among all enterprises, to adhere and drive forward with responsibility. Also, with a complete grasp of the cooperative products which can not be dovetailed in combined enterprises, the functionaries should strive to dovetail them and link them to others. The functionaries of combined enterprises are responsible for supplying cooperative products before 15th of each month without fail, which were supposed to be produced and shipped, on a first priority basis, to other combined enterprises according to the plan and the contract. At the same time, the combined enterprises should reasonably manage and make the most of facilities which are the basic weapons of production and should establish thoroughly transportation measures to utilize them effectively and conveniently.

The evaluation work on labor management financial management, and the plan implementation is to be made with precision according to the operational regulations of combined enterprises.

Planning and coordinating the production structure and command is the task which has to be accurately carried out in order to improve and strengthen the planning work, the transportation structure work and the cooperative production system, and also to display the combined enterprises' superiority.

Having trusted in the leading functionaries who are the commanding members of revolution, our party has organized the combined enterprises reasonably, and has placed the glorious task of operation and management of a large scale of economy in their hands. All functionaries of combined enterprises should plan, organize and command every work with high resolve and readiness in return for the party's great trust and confidence.

Therefore, from the task of formulating plans to supply work in the rear areas, all problems have to be resolved without knotting. Especially, the functionaries should establish a concrete monthly production battle plan and a production schedule so that production processes are dovetailed and watertight. It is urgent that the functionaries of combined enterprises should visit their subordinate factories and companies to identify various problems in the execution of the plan for this year and to resolve them in a timely manner. By making the control of production adaptable to changing conditions and by exhibiting more distinctively the superiority of combined enterprises, we should bring about a great revolutionary transformation in accomplishing the Third 7-Year Plan.

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